THE

SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN.

No. 27. PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 1, 1864. No. 27.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN *is published on the first and fifteenth of every month, and as it has a circulation, gratuitous or other, of above* 14,000 *copies, it offers an unusually valuable medium for advertising.*

All communications must be addressed to the Editor, at the office, 1307 *Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and must be authenticated by the names and addresses of the writers.*

As the continuance of the publication of the BULLETIN *is uncertain, depending on that of the war, and on the resources of the U. S. Sanitary Commission—the Standing Committee feels a certain degree of reluctance to solicit subscriptions for it—and thereby to pledge the Commission to its issue for a definite period.*

The Committee understand, however, that some of their friends to whom it is now sent gratuitously, express a wish to pay for it, and they therefore give notice that the sum of two dollars, remitted to the Treasurer, (G. T. STRONG, 68 *Wall street, New York, or No* 1307 *Chestnut street, Philadelphia,*) *will secure its being sent to such contributor during the remainder of the current year, unless its publication be sooner discontinued.*

BOARD MEETING.

At a quarterly meeting of the Board of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, held in Washington on the 2d ult., many interesting reports were read, from which we extract the following.

They exhibit the work of the Commission in a way that cannot fail to impress every candid reader with a sense of its magnitude and its value.

EXTRACTS OF REPORT OF DR. ALEXANDER McDONALD.

We are continually calling for clothing. Many of the men were without money, having four, five, and in some regiments, seven months' pay due them. They were without clothing, consequently on arriving at hospitals; the old, soiled, and ragged garments were replaced by hospital garments; and on leaving, and often before, the Commission was called upon to furnish new articles of clothing. Food for special diet kitchens was to be furnished, hence the calls for farina, corn starch, milk, canned meats, crackers, &c., &c. The use of the canned meats has been greatly diminished, most of the hospitals have a fund which, in some cases, is being used for hospital purposes; and fresh mutton, beef, oysters, &c., are found in some of the kitchens, thereby rendering the use of canned meats unnecessary. Tomatoes are in continual demand, many who can eat nothing else, will take these; and there are very few who do not relish them. Tea is much called for, and forms a staple article of issue Men who have been long in the field, have become saturated with coffee, and on reaching a hospital find tea a grateful beverage. The issue of stimulants has been materially diminished.

Requisitions are now only on orders approved by surgeons in charge of brigade; thereby making the brigade surgeon, in a certain degree, responsible for the proper use of such stimulants. Furniture and equipments for hospital use, are not so much needed as during the early part of the season. Most of the hospitals are well furnished, and all that is now needed is stock to replenish worn out material; much of this can be obtained of the medical purveyor. Tin cups, plates, spoons, knives and forks are, and will continue to be, constantly demanded. Few, if any of the sick or wounded, are able to save their plates, cups and spoons, and cannot be supplied from any source but from the Commission.

Reading matter of all kinds is in constant demand, bound books for hospital library, pamphlets and papers for general distribu-

tion, and a contribution of daily or weekly papers, of recent date, would add greatly to the comfort of disabled soldiers. Such could be kept in the reading rooms of the various hospitals, within reach of all who choose to read, and would be a valuable acquisition for men from all parts of the country.

Towels and handkerchiefs are genuine comforts. Of course large numbers will constantly be needed, as the men are continually coming in and being discharged; each one needs and should have these articles, in order to secure personal cleanliness.

Games of all kinds tend to relieve the ennui of hospital life, and a liberal supply is often required. The tone of an entire ward has been changed by the "animating strains of a jew's-harp," and many a tedious hour whiled away by means of some simple but interesting game; draughts, puzzles, &c., &c., are a source of relief, and occupy the attention of men who would otherwise lie idle, listless, and home-sick.

FIELD RELIEF.

At each army corps, generally attached to one of the division hospitals, is a field relief station, moving with the army corps, from which station are issued to the men and hospitals such supplies as may from time to time be needed. During a battle, its staff form a flying relief corps, for the puprose of rendering aid to the wounded and surgeons as speedily as possible. Each of these stations is composed of a hospital tent, and a tent, two four horse teams, and two loads of stores; to each are attached two relief agents, two teamsters and a cook. There are at the present time seven such stations in the armies operating before Richmond; though there are but five army corps, the sixth and seventh stations are rendered necessary on account of the peculiar situations of the tenth and eighteenth corps. With the field relief corps is an inspector, Dr. N. C. Stevens, whose reports are forwarded.

THE AUXILIARY RELIEF CORPS

under the superintendence of Mr. F. B. Fay, is intended for work more particularly in hospitals. During an engagement, the agents in the corps go to the field, there prepare and dispense food, dress simple wounds, furnish clothing, assist in the removal of wounded, and do all they can to aid or comfort those so unfoutunate as to need such assistance. The reports of Mr. Fay will give details regarding this work, and also show how it is continued at the several corps hospitals after sick and wounded have reached those havens of rest. In this department thirty-five men are now employed, and the work is of great interest, productive of much good to both soldier and agent.

SPECIAL RELIEF

in this army has been conducted by all departments; the field relief corps have supplied needy men in the trenches with such as we could give to make their situation more comfortable. The auxiliary relief corps have attended to the personal wants of those in hospital with a tender care, in some instances more like that of brother for brother, than the regard of strangers. The barges have afforded shelter and food for very many who were "too late for the mail boat," tired out with the exertion made to "get home" and recruit the wasted energies preparatory to another campaign, or returning to the scene of labor before health had been fully established; refugees, men, women and children; sick or disabled soldiers en route to or from their homes, too weak to go further; officers without any other place at which to lodge or eat, compelled to remain over night in order to complete their business; citizens of both sexes, in search of wounded or sick or deceased friends, have been crowded upon us, and we have done the best we could do to aid them. Our sleeping apartments and decks have been crowded, our tables cleaned and refilled; day after day, and night after night have these scenes been enacted, and the succeeding night a similar, yet entirely different crowd of humanity, would be found on the "Sanitary boats." A few applicants have been turned away, but we have generally been able to accomodate all who require our aid.

AT NORFOLK

we have a store-house for supplying the hospitals near Fortress Monroe and Portsmouth. At Portsmouth is a lodge for sick or disabled soldiers, and the friends of those in hospital. This lodge, which is in charge of Mr. John L. Alcook, is a model of cleanliness and regularity. It is conducted on the most economical principle, and is partially supplied by government. Mr. Alcook reports that he furnished during the month of

	Meals.	Lodgings.
August, . . .	1,634	541
September, . . .	1,207	418
October 8, for the week,	153	80
" 15, "	401	134
Totals,	3,395	1,173

during the past 45 days, or an average of $75\frac{2}{15}$ meals, $26\frac{1}{15}$ lodgings, every 24 hours.

Two agents have lately been sent to Hampton to work in the hospitals, they are provided with tent, cooking utensils and food, and will draw supplies from Norfolk. Mr. A. C. Edmunds is in charge of relief work at and around Fort Monroe. An agent goes on the flag of truce boat between Baltimore and Fort Monroe, and it is our intention to supply this boat regularly at the latter place, instead of, as now, at City Point.

SUPPLY TRAIN.

It has been found that a part of the supply train could be dispensed with, consequently the number of teams has been so reduced as to relieve us of the expense of five drivers and fourteen horses.

ACROSS THE JAMES.

The move across the James river, resulting in the wounding of a large number of men, kept our agents very busy for a time. The crossing at Deep Bottom was made by the tenth corps, which immediately advanced and was soon engaged with the enemy. Our agents and wagons, attached to the corps, had followed to the north bank of the James, where a flying hospital had been established, to which most of the wounded from the tenth and eighteenth corps were forwarded for transfer to boats.

A part of the eighteenth corps having remained in their old position, it was deemed best that extra aid should be sent when needed, to the forces across the James. Accordingly, on the day succeeding the passages of our troops, the tug "Governor Curtin" was loaded with battle-field supplies, and proceeded with a force of relief agents to Deep Bottom, where there was plenty of work for all; the wounded having commenced to arrive before our agents reached there.

THE WOUNDED.

Milk punch was immediately prepared, and was supplied with crackers to all in need. Then water was to be brought, slight wounds to be dressed, clothing to be furnished, and food prepared and distributed. In this work our agents laboured faithfully through the afternoon, night, and late into the succeeding day. During the night a cold rain fell, which continued all the next day; then came a call for stimulants and clothing, for warm drinks and food, all of which were furnished as well as possible; and as the ambulances arrived and unloaded, the men were tended with care, supplied with such material as could be obtained, and made as comfortable as possible, under such circumstances,

Two wagons had been forwarded, one to the eighteenth corps, the other to Deep Bottom. The tug made one or two trips per day, as was necessary. Two extra wagons, loaded with supplies, were sent by land the evening after the battle; and reached Deep Bottom at two A.M. of the succeeding morning, having been on the road all night—during a drenching rain. One wagon was unloaded, and the other held in reserve. A wagon belonging to tenth corps station, was sent front, and all arrangements made for the stations at the front to draw their supplies from Deep Bottom, reserving teams to be sent to the rear, if occasion should require. Almost every day since that time, more or less wounded have been brought in, and placed on transports for transfer to corps hospitals. These men have been fed and assisted by our agents, and the boats supplied when they were in want of such stores as we had.

The station at Deep Bottom has furnished supplies for our agents at the front, the flying hospital, tenth corps field hospitals, and various regiments in the vicinity.

The agents have been well employed, and as there is a probability of the flying hospital, which has been temporarily removed, being re-established at or near our present station, we have deemed it best that things there should remain as at present. The work of the Commission is now so systematized, as to be conducted with considerable regularity and much less labor than formerly; hence a part of the reduction in number of employees and monthly expenses.

Most of the employees have endeavored to perform their duties faithfully, and have shown a disposition to aid the work to the full extent of their ability; for their energy and perseverance they deserve commendation. Accompanying documents are herewith submitted for your perusal. They set forth the past and present condition of each

department, together with views and suggestions of each superintendent, and will give in detail statements of the work as it is.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF DR. SWALM, CONTROLLER OF ISSUES.

CITY POINT, *Oct.* 21, 1864.

On Friday, August 12th, the 2d Corps was loaded on transports and passed down the river, destination unknown.

After dark, and from that until midnight, these transports were steering up the river, and were to land the troops at

DEEP BOTTOM.

On the 14th inst., 8 A.M., General Grant and staff left the wharf and proceeded up the James, and a few moments after the Commission tug "Governor Curtin," with supplies and agents, in charge of Dr. Parrish followed. On arriving at Deep Bottom, no tents were yet pitched, no head-quarters established, and the wounded had already been brought in from the picket line, and were lying in the wagons. A temporary depot was established with the ambulance train, and ice, milk, sherry wine, Jamaica rum, condensed lemonade, fans and sponges were issued. The gunboat "Agawam," having lost three men killed and several wounded, such stores as were needed on board were issued. As no wagons were allowed across the pontoon bridge, the tug was of immense value to us, enabling us to be first on the ground and to become established, and be ready for the wounded. Tug returned, was reloaded, and Mr. Fay with some of his agents went up in her. About two hundred and fifty wounded had been brought in, and our agents were hard at work.

ISSUES.

Amount of Goods issued from the Storehouse of the Commission at City Point, Va., from June 18th to Oct. 1st, 1864.

Crackers, 82,851 lbs.
Dried Rusk, 78 lbs., & ½ bbl.
Porter, 126 ½ bbls., 6 bbls., 37 bottles.
Ale, 61 bbls., 15 ½ bbls., 140 bottles.
Cheese, 835 lbs., 3 boxes.
Eggs, 1,741 doz., 1 bbl.
Potatoes, 1,810¼ bbls.
Onions, 3,044¼ bbls.
Sugar, 25,388½ lbs.
Cherry Rum, 1,054 bottles.
Cots, 14.
Butter, 6,237 lbs.
Milk, 60,771 cans.
Turkey, 12,537 cans.
Chicken, 12,017 cans.
Goose, 102 cans.
Tomatoes, 86,441 cans, 186 galls., 10 boxes, fresh.
Soup and Bouilli, 2,355 cans.
Julien Soup, 959 cans.
Lemons, 1,360½ boxes.
Whiskey, 6,265 bottles, 140 gallons.
Morphia, 5 ounces.
Fans, 7,531.
Jamaica Ginger, 16,056 bots.
Slippers, 5,718 pairs.
Shirts, (wool), 33,789.
" (cotton), 4,136.
" (can. flan.) 532.
Drawers, (wool), 24,610 prs.
" (cotton), 3,606 prs.
Socks, (wool), 27,127 pairs.
" (cotton), 1,150 "
Towels, 20,787.
Jamaica Rum, 4,812 bottles, 5 kegs.
Wine Sherry, 7,025 bottles.
Brandy, 4,199 bottles.
Cherry Brandy, 628 bottles.
" Cordial, 98 "
Gin, 489 bottles.
Gin Cocktails, 15 bottles.
Bitters, 53 bottles.
Blackberry Brandy, 1,700 bottles.
Blackberry Cordial, 35 btls.
" Wine, 1,871 "
Tobacco, chewing, 12,448 lb.
" smoking, 8,957½ lb.
Domestic Wine, 732 bottles.
Hats and Caps, 1,322.
Air Beds, 5.
Iron Beadsteads, 1.
Camp Kettles, 138.
Pads, 1,437.
Cushions, 246.
Medicine Cups, 233.
" Tubes, 119.
Twine, 4 balls.
Brushes, 18.
Buttons, 1 paper.
Firkins with handles, 2.
Seidlitz Powders, 46 boxes.
Kissengen Water, 40 bottles.
Musquito Netting, 1,595½ pieces.
Stretchers, 108.
Nails, 119½ lbs.
Rubber Sheeting, 25 yards, ½ roll.
Buckets, 214.
Cologne, 1,533 bots., 4 boxes.
Coats, 104.
Pants, 415 pairs.
Vests, 52.
Dried Beef, 901 lbs.
Pork, 630 lbs.
Canned Meats, 185 cans.
Mattresses, 240.
Tin Dippers, 97.
Pickles, 26,804½ galls., 1,213 jars, 601½ bbls., 144½ kegs.
Pickled Tomatoes, 135 bbls, 6 galls., 1 keg.
Pickled Onions, 8 bbls.
Army Bread, 8 boxes.
Oranges, 108½ boxes, 2 doz.
Rice, 852 lbs.
Sauerkraut, 330½ bbls., 22½ Kegs.
Bed Sacks, 1,513.
Vegetables, 384 bbls.
Vinegar, 4½ galls., 113 bots.
Condensed Lemonade, 3,032 cans.
String Beans, 6¼ bbls., 81 cans.
Extract Coffee, 228 cans.
Pans, Baking, 22.
Old Linen, 26 bbls., 15 lbs., 3 boxes.
Chloride Zinc, 18 oz.
Epsom Salts, 3 lbs.
Brooms, 235.
Oat Meal, 292 lbs.
Faucets, 17.
Gridirons, 2.
Saws, 8.
Hatchets, 6.
Head Rests, 186.
Pens, 9,418, 4 boxes.
Ink, 2,497 bottles
Pen Holders, 4,773.
Pencils, 7,818.
Note Books, 36.
Writing Paper, 283,500 shts.
Envelopes, 164,023.
Mock Turtle Soup, 35 cans.
Wrappers, 628.
Veal Soup, 120 cans.
Beef Soup, 1,665 cans.
Vegetable Soup, 442 cans.
Roast Beef, 4,333 cans.
Mutton, 9,557 cans.
Raspberry Vinegar, 213 bots.
Knives, Carving, 34.
Forks, " 31.
Tin Plates, 6,653.
" Cups, 13,739.
Knives and Forks, 2,716.
Spoons, (large), 4,001.
" (small), 2,308
Lemon Syrup, 739 bottles.
Apple Pulp, 4,906. cans.
Steak Broilers, 2.
Toasters, 10.
Soda, 9¾ lbs.
Gypsum, 3 cans.
Raspberries, 7 cans.
Strawberries, 2,046 cans.
Blackberries, 1,960 "
Cherries, 1,059 "
Cranberries, 209 "
Pie Fruit, 186 "
Dried Fruit, 1,888 lbs., 1 bbl.
Baker's Iron, 7.
Canteens, 52.
Camphor, 9 bottles.
Wash Tubs, 26.
" Boards, 10.
Washing Machines, 3.
Clothes Wringers, 5.
" Pins, 300.
Grave Boards, 205.
Spit Cups, 52.
Cider, 403 botts., 1 bbl.
Port Wine, 13 bottles.
Claret Wine, 41 "
Cauldrons, 9.
Pillow Sacks or Ticks, 596.
" Cases, 2,282.
Sheets, 4,137.
Sheeting, 20 yards.
Blankets, 526.
Flannel, 121 yards.
Quilts, 749.
Rubber Blankets, 10.
Pouches, 2.
Games, 157, and 1 box.
Ginger, Ground, 9 lbs.
Meat Forks, 1.
Water Firkins, 6.
Chambers, 165.
Catsup, 397 botts, 1 box
Alcohol, 8 bottles.
Reading Matter, 39⅗ boxes.
Tongues, 9.
Mustard, 450 lbs.
Beef Stock, 2,429 cans.
Beef a la Mode, 646 cans.
Tapioca, 18 lbs.
Farina, 14,961 lbs.
Corn Starch, 18,382 lbs.
Maizena, 1,441 lbs.
Corn Meal, 4,128 lbs.
Tea, 4,810½ lbs.
Coffee, 3,016 lbs.
Peaches, fresh, 172 boxes.
" 12,198 cans.
Canned Fruits, 30 cans.
Pails, 451.
" Tin, 84.
Chloroform, 39 lbs.
Oil Silk, 11 rolls.
Soap, 1,308½ lbs.
Handkerchiefs, 36,189.
Chocolate, 5,636 lbs.
Cocoa, 88 lbs., 2 boxes.
Apples Dried, 506¼ bbls.
Peaches, Dried, 100 lbs
Bay Rum, 1,763 bottles.
Shoes, 2,431 pairs.
Haversacks, 9.
Coffee Pots, 241.
Bread, Soft, 7 bbls. 26 loaves.
Salt, 17 boxes, 238 lbs., 96 bags.
Coffee Boiler, 1.
Nutmegs, 201 lbs.
Pepper, Black, 117¼ lbs.
" Cayenne, 3 lbs.
Cinnamon, 7¼ lbs.
Spices, 69 lbs.
Nutmeg Graters, 19.
Pigs Feet, 12 kegs.
Tripe, 16 kegs.

Cream Freezers, 7.
Stools, 3.
Oil, 1¼ gals., 1 can.
" Cloth, 28 yards.
Hams, 31½, 19 bbls., 50 lbs.
Curried Cabbage, 52 bbls.
Jellies, 1,004 bottles.
Egg Nogg, 266 "
Flour, 1,456 lbs.
Gelatine, 122 lbs.
Codfish, 3,680 lbs.
Mackerel, 17 kits, 4 bbls., 50 lbs., 4 kegs.
Saleratus, 59 lbs.
Green Corn, 525 cans.
" Peas, 552 "
Tea Mugs, 48 "
Shovels, 3.
Boiler, 1.
Apple Brandy, 48 bottles.
Splints, 200.
" Zinc, 3.
Maccaroni, 252 lbs., 1 box.
Arrow Root, 18 lbs.
Baskets, 36.
Stoves, 20.
Wash Basins, 1,182.
Camp Chests, 1.
Bandages, 15½ bbls. 9 boxes.
Candles, 1,134 lbs.
Matches, 64 gross.
Arm Slings, 1,313.
Lint, patent, 23 rolls, 2 boxes.
Isinglass Plaster, 33 rolls.
Adhesive " 6 "
Crutches, 2,816 pairs.
Pins, 350 papers.
Housewives, 1,667.
Essence Beef, 57 cans.
Lanterns, 188.
Candlesticks, 213.
Tamarinds, 151¼ kegs, 5 bls. 34 galls., 10 lbs.
Bed Pans, 232.
Urinals, 97.
Spittoons, 98.
Pipes, 1,080, 43¾ boxes.
Sponges, 2 bbls., 28 lbs., 153 pieces
Combs, (fine), 2,875.
" (coarse), 7,372.
Scissors, 53 pairs.
Sardines, 423 boxes.
Sardine Openers, 8.
Pillows, 2,649.
Blackberry Syrups, 1,274.
Peas, 481 cans.
Flavoring Exts., 960 botts.
Cork Screws, 21.
Axes, 3.
Ring Cushions, 48.
Straw, 6 bales.
Thread, 13¾ lbs.
Needles 700, 183 papers.
Horse Radish, 215 bottles, 2 boxes.
Gooseberries, 40 cans.
Grapes, 832 cans.
Beets, 2,9¼ bbls.
Turnips, 84 bbls.
Prunes, 1,063 lbs.
Blacking, 78 boxes.
Clams, 50 cans.
Surgeon's boxes, 8.
Tobacco Cutter, 1.
Ligatures, Silk, ½ lb.
Watermelons, 109.
Spelling Books, 219.
Boiled Onions, 775 cans.
Lard, 4 lbs.
Mops, 4.
Mucilage, 5 bottles.
Condensed Egg, 530 cans.
Chlorium Acid, 1 bottle.
Cream Tartar, 4 lbs.
Cantelopes, 323.
Camp Chair, 1.
Bologna Sausage, 1.
Broma, 1 box.
Apples, Green, 44 bbls.
Apple Preserves, 14 cans.
Apricots, 12 bottles.
Barley, 25 lbs.
Corned Beef, 2 bbls.
Blotting Paper, 1 bunch.
Bromine, 2 lbs.
Cabbage, 5,016 heads.
Dessicated Vegetables, 1 can.
Havelocks, 29.
Sweet Potatoes, 24½ bbls.
Shears, 3.
Tally books, 6.
Yeast Powder, 109 cans.

This enormous amount of supplies, valued at $403,933, will not astonish, when taking into consideration the number of sick and wounded we have had in the hospitals. In the Base Hospitals alone the number admitted was twenty-two thousand during June, July, August, and September, as follows:

	Sick.	Wounded.	Total.
July, . . .	1,896	1,465	3,361
August, . .	7,262	4,504	11,766
September, .	4,251	419	4,670
Total, ...			19,797
The figures for June cannot be obtained, the hospital being established late in the month. The number, however, is estimated at			2,203
			22,000

AUXILIARY RELIEF CORPS.

The issues to these Base Hospitals are made through the agents of the Auxiliary Corps, who come in direct contact with the patients, and supply them personally, under direction of the surgeons. They also supply the special diet-kitchens, where all the delicacies are properly prepared.

RELIEF CORPS.

The issues to the front hospitals have also been large, and they are made through the Relief Agents, stationed in every corps. Surgeons and chaplains draw from us for the sick in their own regiments,—the men not sick enough to send to hospital, and yet not well enough for duty. Such are the sources from which the demands have been made upon us; nor do I think they have been large, considering the amount of suffering.

VEGETABLES FOR TROOPS.

After what has been issued to the army, there were still on hand, July 2d, 758 barrels of vegetables, for which transportation was easily procured at General Headquarters, and they were equally distributed among the troops. So this great work went on, and, as fast as the vegetables arrived, they were sent to those for whom they were intended; and up to July 18th, one month after the arrival of the Commissioner at this point, there were issued—

2,497 bbls. potatoes, 1,346 bbls pickled cucumbers, 355 bbls. sauerkraut, 356 bbls. dried apples, 68 bbls. fresh beans, 58 bbls. beets, 443 bbls. pickled onions, 1,309 bbls. fresh onions, 133 bbls. turnips, 54 bbls. curried cabbage, 132 bbls. assorted vegetables, 6 bbls. fresh peas, 8,930 cabbages.

CEDAR LEVEL.

Still they came, and, from want of room, a vegetable depot had to be established at Cedar Level, of which John Butler, one of our agents, was placed in charge, and the goods were subject to the order of J. Warner Johnson, Superintendent of Relief Corps at the front. Cars were always readily furnished for the transportation of the goods; which acts of kindness were duly appreciated, and were among the many which already existed, and still exist, and which I think are further evidences that the usefulness of the Commission is recognized. By sending the goods to Cedar Level the distribution was greatly facilitated, and several miles of travel for the teams saved.

July 20th the following were sent:—

74 bbls. potatoes, 63 bbls. onions, 27 bbls. green apples, 1 bbl. tomatoes in cans, 10 bbls. cranberries, 53 bbls. pickled cucumbers, 2

bbls. beets, 27 bbls. pickled tomatoes. Total, 257 bbls.

July 22d.—Potatoes, 697 bbls.; onions, 424 bbls.; beets, 157 bbls.; sauerkraut, 1 bbl. Total, 1,279 bbls.

July 23d.—Tomatoes, 780 boxes; potatoes, 67 bbls.; cranberries, 1 bbl.; onions, 32 bbls.; beets, 37 bbls.; tomatoes, 45 bbls. dried apples, 107 bbls. Total, 789 bbls. and 780 boxes.

July 27th.—Onions, fresh, 115 bbls.; pickled tomatoes, 40 bbls.; pickled cucumbers, 6 bbls.; pickled onions, 9 bbls. Total, 170 bbls.

July 30th.—Onions, 319 bbls.

August 2d.—1 case 2 doz. 3 lb. tomatoes; 44 cases 2 doz. 2½ lb. tomatoes; 27 cases 2 doz. 2 lb. tomatoes; 50 bbls. pickles, assorted; 45 bbls. pickles; 6 bbls. onions, pickled; 2 bbls. tomatoes, pickled. Total, 72 cases, 103 bbls.

August 3d.—Pickles, 126 bbls.; onions, 31 bbls.; sauerkraut, 1 bbl.; tomatoes, 5 bbls.; tomatoes, 2,376 lbs.; tomatoes, 324 gals. Total, 161 bbls., 2,376 lbs., 324 gals.

August 5th.—Pickles, 61 bbls.; onions, 250 bbls.; sauerkraut, 24½ bbls. Total, 335½ bbls.

The station at Cedar Level was broken up, and for some time the issue of vegetables was stopped, to a great extent. What were issued during August and September will be found in the table of issues above.

Recapitulation of Issues of Vegetables at Cedar Level.—Potatoes, 3,335 bbls.; pickled cucumbers, 1,637 bbls.; pickled onions, 458 bbls.; fresh onions, 2,543 bbls.; sauerkraut, 381½ bbls.; fresh beans, 68 bbls.; beets, 254 bbls.; tomatoes, in cans, 1 bbl.; tomatoes, 45 bbls.; turnips, 133 bbls.; curried cabbage, 54 bbls.; assorted vegetables, 132 bbls.; fresh peas, 6 bbls.; green apples, 27 bbls.; cranberries, 11 bbls.; pickled tomatoes, 69 bbls.; tomatoes, 852 cases; dried apples, 107 bbls.

The cost of the above is about eighty thousand six hundred and forty-eight dollars, which, in conjunction with the approximated value of the issues in the above table,—viz., four hundred and three thousand nine hundred and thirty-three dollars,—the total aggregate will be about four hundred and eighty-four thousand five hundred and eighty-one (484,581) dollars. The above shows the work of the Commission and the issues to have been very large. The time of year has arrived when the demands upon us for woolen under clothing will be much larger. We are also on the eve of a great battle, when it will be expected of us to do a great work; and I am happy to state I think we are in such a condition that we will be able to meet any demand that will be made upon us. As regards the imposition that is said to be practised upon us, it cannot be wholly avoided. The surgeon's signature to requisitions is required, and I think but very few misapply the goods. At any rate, it is to be hoped, for the credit due themselves and the profession, it is not carried on to a great extent.

FROM CITY POINT.

BY DR. N. C. STEVENS.

Since my last communication I have been along the trenches and breastworks of our line of defence, from the Appomattox to the extreme left; thence along our flank line to ——, on the James river. The appearance of the troops was a matter of special observation. Most of the divisions were encamped along within a few rods of the breastworks; the space between being thoroughly cleared of everything, and daily policed, as were also the various operations of the soldiers. Most of their quarters were very neat, nearly all sleeping on bunks raised from the ground from eight to twenty inches. A very few regiments only slept on the ground—"still in the slough of despond." These were mostly new troops. Some of these regiments have already improved their quarters. The fifth corps occupies an oblong square, through the centre of which the Weldon railroad and the traveled pike run. In making the bed for the railroad, there was left on either side, a deep ditch, in which had grown up low underbush, and which was otherwise filled with material not conducive to health. These places, as well as the borders of the swamp within the lines, were being most thoroughly cleaned; so that they were hardly recognizable. I mention this to show that what was formerly last thought of, is now the first thing to claim the notice of surgeons and others. They say it is easier to keep men well by these attentions, than to cure them of the diseases produced by neglect. Cæteris paribus, the longer a soldier has been in the field, the better care he will take of himself; and this will prove true of officers in the care of their men. The general health of the army at this season of the year, was never better A brigade surgeon told

me this morning, that of an effective force of two thousand men, he had only one hundred and one on sick report; and he thought that many other brigades were as favored as his. From my own observation, I think the entire sickness of the army in the field is less than seven per cent. The morale of the army was never better than at present. Our men acquired position and full confidence in the government, and our southern victories make every man feel that he can begin to see the end. You cannot find a soldier who has given three years of hard service, that is willing to have anything but a united, undivided country. It is for that they have fought and bled, and they will never be satisfied with anything short of it.

A. M. SPERRY'S REPORT.

AUXILIARY RELIEF AGENT.

Among special duties, we have given us the making and administering of all stimulating drinks. Nothing is trusted to the nurses or other attendants, relieving the surgeons of much responsibility, and adding to the welfare of the patients.

Since taking up work in the wards, I have always had under my care some man, often more than one, who must have the best care possible, or die. The very sick and the badly wounded are usually sent away, but it often happens that such cannot be moved without danger. For such men I try to care to the best of my ability. Men who will live with ordinary treatment, must yield precedence to men who will not. There are always such to be found, the saddest thing being that while attending to one, others equally deserving must be neglected. To nurse, feed and care for a desperately sick man is no slight task. Yet these must have all this care if they are to recover.

To general duties, attending to minor yet necessary things, the daily rounds, the making of punch, egg nog, etc., the attending to diet, the petty, yet pressing wants of men, the writing of letters, hearing sad stories, comforting, advising and cheering men, add a few such cases as those mentioned, and a day's work is presented that is little less than appalling.

Though to give such constant attention as I have shown ought, and often is given, may be really impossible in every case, such an approximation should be made as the utmost liberality of the people will permit.

We save in a direct saving manner. Nothing here is subject to the dishonesty or selfish caprice of any surgeon, steward, or ward-master. There are no losses between the issuing barge and the patient, or other rightful recipient. Many times no doubt the agent gives indiscreetly, but if he be competent and honest, experience enables him to guard more and more against imposition. Goods kept in our store tents are as free from invasion as if on the issuing barge, and yet much nearer the men. When as at this station, the issues are made directly to the men through no middle parties, there can be no losses. We *know* where they go. No "surgeon" drinks the liquors, no "officer" gets more than his needs as a sick man requires. "Sanitary" is *here* "for the *soldiers*." I might enlarge, but I forbear adding that my own opinion, my own feeling is, that we save many times what we cost, and that personal service is the most efficient means of reaching the soldier, thence his home and the hearts and the purses of the people at home.

The greatest good to the sufferers is the end to be attained. This is the very purpose for which the people give.

Of shirts, drawers, and socks, the demand is very great and our supply very inadequate. Until other means can be used, it is our plain duty to supply as many as possible, and be just in other directions. I would recommend that suspenders be put on the list of regular supplies; also that *green* tea be furnished in small quantities for special cases. We need *crushed* sugar in part, instead of all coffee sugar as now furnished The general condition of our work is flattering; it is generously appreciated, and that appreciation frankly expressed. Concert of action with the hospital authorities is perfect, and mutual confidence exists. With an honorable position clearly defined, we have only to labor and wait for our sure reward.

AN INCIDENT.

The following is from a letter written by a friend who is laboring in Hospital for Colored Troops at City Point.

I have about twenty contrabands who cluster round me like a great family. In the evening I teach some of them their letters, and Sunday evening they come into my tent and we sing and pray, and it is beautiful to see how anxious they are to

know the right way. I tell them that they want a religion which will make them good every day, which will keep them from lying, stealing, and being impure, and then I explain these things to them in very simple terms, and they respond with enthusiasm, "Jes so, Miss H.," or "Dat's so, Miss H."

I asked Lizzie the other evening, what the preacher said in the afternoon service? She replied that *he* said, "*dey mus all drink and eat at de sweat of der own eyebrows.*" It struck me so humorously, I thought I would write it to you.

WASHINGTON.

Amount of Hospital Supplies issued by the U. S. Sanitary Commission at Washington, D. C., during the months of July, August and September, 1864.

Air beds	3
Air pillows	17
Adhesive plaster, rolls	148
Apples, dried, lbs	198
Apples, green, bbls	1
Arrowroot, lbs	389
Alcohol, bottles	131
Baskets	8
Bandages, bbls	88
Bandage rollers	6
Bedsteads	15
Bed ticks	1,351
Bed pans	187
Blankets	1,960
Blankets, rubber	87
Brushes	188
Brooms	40
Books	3,310
Body bands	432
Buttons, doz	29
Beef, lbs	800
Beef stock, lbs	4,182
Bread, loaves	1,000
Butter, lbs	940
Barley flour, lbs	125
Bay Rum, bottles	1,054
Brandy, bottles	2,762
Bitters, bottles	21
Camp stools	1
Camp kettles	42
Coffee pots	12
Cauldrons	2
Combs	10,338
Chairs	23
Chairs, rocking	81
Chambers	31
Cushions	3,998
Cushions, rubber	98
Clocks	3
Corkscrews	65
Crutches, pairs	1,252
Canes	166
Canteens	33
Canbas, sy. fr	360
Cambric, yards	455
Cotton batten, lbs	13
Candles, lbs	375
Candlesticks	186
Cups and saucers, doz	16
Clothing, boxes	2
Caps and hats	350
Coats	205
Carbonic acid, gals	15
Cologne, bottles	1,064
Condensed cider, lbs	33
Condensed meats, lbs	6,834
Condensed fruits, lbs	9,428
Cond vegetables, lbs	2,125
Catsup, bottles	415
Chocolate, lbs	4,274
Coffee, extract, lbs	727
Coffee, ground, lbs	1,529
Condensed milk, lbs	19,457
Crackers, lbs	19,660
Corn starch, lbs	8,706
Corn meal, lbs	7,012
Cod liver oil, bottles	8
Camphor, bottles	19
Chloroform, bottles	17
Cream tartar, lbs	7
Charcoal powder, lbs	436
Cheese, lbs	50
Door locks and mats	16
Disinfectant powder, lbs	75
Drawers, cotton, pairs	13,887
Drawers, wool, pairs	4,668
Dried fruit, lbs	7,965
Eraers	9
Eggs, dozen	155
Eggs, dessicated, cans	149
Eye-glasses	9
Envelopes	188 931
Fans	14,974
Faucets	4
Filts, dozen	1
Flannel, yards	42
Flaxseed, lbs	120
Flour, lbs	87
Farina, lbs	2.334
Flavoring extracts, btls	390
Games	166
Gas stoves	1
Ginger, extract, bottles	4,226
Hammers and hatchets	26
Halters	24
Hinges	12
Head rests	2,689
Head boards	100
Horse shoes, kegs	4
Herbs, bbl	1
Hops, lbs	15
Hams, lbs	1,555
Haversacks	55
Handkerchiefs	28,085
Ice, lbs	62,475
Ink, bottles	330
Iceland moss, kegs	149
Jellies & preserves, jars	1,255
Knives and forks, doz	164
Knives, carving	8
Lumber, planed, feet	2,000
Lime, bbls	46
Lanterns	144
Lamps	4
Lint, bbls	126
Life preservers	118
Lemons, boxes	320
Lard, lbs	233
Mattrasses	46
Matches, gross	10
Mucilage, bottles	2
Mittens, pairs	18
Memorandum books	110
Magazines	1,907
Medicines, bottles	33
Medicine cups	233
Medicine chests	1
Morphia, oz	5
Mutton tallow, lbs	35
Molasses, gallons	58
Malt, bushels	2
Malt liquor, bottles	1,288
Malt liquor, gallons	1,488
Mugs	36
Netting, mosquito, pcs	649
Needles, papers	274
Needle books	1,824
Neck ties	316
Nails, lbs	204
Oil silk, rolls	96
Oil cloth, yards	35
Oil, kerosene, gallons	15
Old linen, bbls	303
Onions, bbls	54
Oakum, lbs	400
Oatmeal, lbs	1,480
Oranges, boxes	61
Oysters, pickled, bott's	46
Pails, wooden	61
Pails, tin	68
Plates, tin	521
Plates, earthenware	156
Planks, spruce, feet	100
Pitchers	13
Poison, bottles	4
Pens	5,204
Penholders	1,238
Pencils	1,347
Pipes, boxes	3
Pillows	2,547
Pillow cases	5,279
Pillow ticks	888
Pants, pairs	218
Pins, papers	275
Pickles, gallons	1,279
Potatoes, bbls	46
Pork, lbs	200
Quilts	1,675
Rubber cloth, yards	53
Reading matter, boxes	30
Rice, lbs	361
Rum, Jamaica, bottles	552
Rum, cherry, bottles	285
Sash, window, pairs	22
Sheet lint, lbs	96
Syringes	7
Stoves and furniture	3
Stewpans	10
Skimmers and dippers	54
Spoons, dozen	174¼
Sieves	2
Scissors, pairs	51
Stretchers	29
Slings	1,909
Sponges, lbs	309
Soap, lbs	755
Salts, Epsom, lbs	8
Soda, lbs	12¾
Sago, lbs	23
Sugar, lbs	8,605
Spices, lbs	329
Syrup, bottles	1,178
Sweet Oil, bottles	14
Salt fish, bbls	300
Shoes, pairs	2,431
Slippers, pairs	7,211
Socks, cotton, pairs	10,118
Socks, wool, pairs	6,757
Shirts, wool	9,758
Shirts, cotton	23,544
Suspenders, pairs	920
Sheets	7,756
Spittoons	199
Spit cups	272
Splints	554
Spikes, lbs	30
Towels	18,808
Tin cups	3,817
Tin basins	393
Tumblers	25
Tables	2
Teapots	29
Trusses	3
Twine, balls	12
Thread, lbs	47
Tracts, box	1
Tamarinds, gallons	61
Tea, lbs	2,446
Tobacco, lbs	7,352
Tobacco cutter	6
Urinals	115
Vests	111
Vegetables, bbls	14
Vinegar, bottles	227
Wood, cords	1¼
Water coolers	4
Water casks	4
Water beds	4
Writing desks	1
Writing paper, reams	340
Wrappers	1,559
Wine, domestic, bott's	9,298
Wines, foreign, bottles	4,779
Whiskey, bottles	3,770
Yams, lbs	10
Yeast powder, cans	6

NEW ORLEANS.

Amount of goods forwarded to New Orleans, during the quarter ending September 30, 1864.

Chambers	24
Combs, gross	2
Writing paper, reams	40
Envelopes	20,000
Pens, gross	6
Pen holders, gross	3
Lead pencils, gross	6
Ink, gross	1
Bay rum, bottles	48
Jamiaca ginger, bottles	72
Butter, lbs	406
Corn Starch, lbs	960
Farina, lbs	400
Sago, lbs	277
Tea, green, lbs	84
Sherry wine, bottles	144
Raspberry wine, bottles	132
Peaches, cans	480
Tomatoes, cans	480
Linen sacks	248
Pants, pairs	412
Coats	109
Vests	101
Bed sacks	1025
Pillow cases	1691
Sheets	2631
Towels	1565
Handkerchiefs	4201
Cotton socks, pairs	335
Fans	106
Cotton, (old) barrels	4
Linen, (old) barrels	4
Bandages, barrels	6
Lint, barrels	2
Whiskey, bottles	144
" casks	1
Domestic wine, kegs	7
" " bottles	150
Foreign wine, bottles	4
Brandy, jugs	1
" bottles	120
Pickles, jars	8
" kegs	42
" casks	15
Cheese, lbs	80
Books and papers, boxes	15
Mosquito netting, yds	3036
Chocolate, lbs	480
Condensed milk, lbs	1008
Maizena, lbs	1000
Crackers, lbs	1507
Beef stock, lbs	600
Codfish, lbs	525
Sugar, white, lbs	467
Coffee, lbs	127
Quinine, ounces	10

Kissingen water, bottles	288	Blankets	100
Dried apples, barrels	6	Washbowls	100
Dried fruit, barrels	13	Lanterns	12
Fruit vinegar, bottles	280	Wool socks, pairs	1733
" " kegs	1	Pillows	219
Cut tobacco, barrels	1	Cushions	535
Blackberry cordial, bots.	205	Pillow ticks	442
Onions, barrels	100	Cotton drawers, pairs	1387
W. W. Vinegar, gallons	43	Cotton shirts	1590
Tin cups	300	Slippers, pairs	140
Wrappers	304		

BEAUFORT, S. C.

Amount of goods forwarded to Beaufort, S. C., during the quarter ending September 30, 1864.

Beef stock, lbs.	1200	Quassia salts, lbs.	1
Oyster crackers, lbs.	1621	Paregoric, pints	½
Condensed milk, lbs.	480	Tinct. Opii, oz.	4
Concentrated coffee, lbs.	960	Sulph. Morphia, oz.	½
White sugar, lbs.	486	Adhesive plaster, rolls	2
Extract of coffee, lbs.	5	Blue mass, oz.	2
Ice, tons	226	Calomel, oz.	2
Shoes, pairs	5	Dover Powder, oz.	4
Combs	6	Nit. Potassa, oz	8
Wool socks, pairs	5	Cit. Ferri et Quinine, oz.	3
Wool drawers, pairs	5	Gum Arabic, lbs.	1
Onions, barrels	20	Blistering Colodion, oz.	4
Potatoes, barrels	20	Butter, lbs.	89
Potash, lbs.	¼	Cheese, lbs.	45
Rochelle salts, lbs.	2	Flour, barrels	1
Epsom salts, lbs.	2	Fruit, boxes	1
Cream salts, lbs.	2	Sheets	212

NEWBERNE, N. C.

Amount of goods forwarded to Newberne, N. C., during the quarter ending September 30, 1864.

Blankets	157	Sheets	270
Wool shirts	588	Towels	543
Wool socks, pairs	504	Cotton drawers, pairs	470
Condensed milk, lbs.	1008	Cotton shirts	385
Maizenna, lbs.	400	Bed sacks	153
Farina, boxes	10	Collars	78
Ground coffee, lbs.	252	Handkerchiefs	1316
Mustard, lbs.	24	Pickles, kegs	8
Slippers, pairs	500	Bitters, bottles	24
Adamantine candles, lbs.	200	Lint, barrels	2
Oyster crackers, lbs.	780	Cotton, barrels	2
Crackers, lbs.	627	Bandages, barrels	1
Brandy, bottles	74	Sherry, bottles	2
Lemon syrup, bottles	144	Shrub, bottles	1
Prunes, lbs.	394	Cider vinegar, bottles	2
Codfish, lbs.	200	Maderia, bottles	12
Pillows	334	Champagne, bottles	12
Quilts	149	Claret, bottles	24
Mattresses	2	Brandy cheese, lbs.	3
Pillow cases	314	Papers and corks, boxes	2

Special Relief Department.

EXTRACTS FROM J. B. CLARK'S QUARTERLY REPORT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The number of men who have been received from regiments that were on the way home, having served their time out, is very much larger than at previous times. This is accounted for from the fact that nearly all of the one hundred days' men from Ohio, have passed through this city, within the last two months; and invariably they have had a very large proportion of their number sick; in some of the regiments the surgeons have reported as high as three hundred, out of nine hundred men; in others not more than one hundred. It will thus be seen that nearly one quarter of these men are sick and unfit for duty; showing conclusively, to my mind, that the enlistment of men for a short term of service, is of very little good to the government; not merely from the fact that they are unable to do much duty for the time they are out, but it gives them an idea that all the men in the army are unfit for duty in about this proportion, which is not the fact as we all know. These men are in the field just long enough to get sick from change of habits and food; and going home as they do at this time, do not recognize the fact that a very large proportion would have recovered in a short time and have become acclimated, and would, without doubt, be as hardy men and make as good soldiers as any we have in the army.

These ideas, carried home to the various parts of the country, can but have the effect of keeping not only these men, but others that may be brought in contact with them, from coming into the army if they can in any way avoid it.

The number reported from the "Soldiers' Rest," as sick, are as heretofore, either from new regiments coming out, or men on their way from the hospitals to Camp Distribution. We have had very few men who were here to be examined for commissions in colored regiments, compared with the previous reports; but a large proportion of the number are not in the army, but are young men that have been students of the Military Academy in Philadelphia. and have been sent here by Col. Taggart. There has been a very large number of men who have had their wounds dressed, or have been furnished medicine, that have not been entered on the register. Such cases are either on passes from the various hospitals, on their way home, or returning from home to the hospitals; and have needed this attention without its being necessary to keep them for any length of time.

HOSPITAL VISITING.

MRS. BARKER'S REPORT.

Washington, Monday, October 31, 1864. —Carried to Harewood two dozen pairs drawers, some woolen gloves, two dozen suspenders, seventy-one slippers. Also gave to Mrs. Moore, the matron of the linen room, three cans peaches, one bottle of tamarinds, one jar currant jelly, one can pine-apples, one bottle bay-rum, two bottles port, and two of sherry wine, for discretionary use.

Tuesday, November 1, 1864.—Visited Harewood as usual in the forenoon, but found that, owing to the rapid call for sanitary clothing among invalids who were sent home on furlough to vote, my supply was insufficient. I came home to get more supplies, and returned in the evening, so as to be ready for the next morning. I was just in time, for our last shirt had been called for.

Wednesday, November 2, 1864.—Finding nothing more important than to look after the disconsolates at Fort Woodbury, whom I left last week feeding on dry bread, tough beef, and salt pork, I expended a few dollars in mutton, potatoes, apples, &c , and carried some of the firkin butter, and also currant jelly. Dinner just came in; and the scene which followed was most gratifying to them and to myself.

Thursday, November 3, 1864.—Thursday forenoon again at Harewood, with some shirts and socks; also with jellies for the wards. A boy at Campbell lies very sick, and nobody seems to know how to care for him. I have had beef-juice prepared at Lodge No. 4 for him, and also sent him some pure brandy.

Friday, November 4, 1864.—Stormy, and staid at home in the forenoon; in the afternoon went to Fort Strong, to inquire after Wm. Wetherbee, of Leominster, in answer to a letter from his aunt. Found him convalescent, and most tenderly cared for by his surgeon, N. B. Dean, of Salem, Mass.

Saturday, November 5, 1864 —Went to Campbell, to carry some beef-juice to the sick boy. Found another man who had just recovered from pneumonia, who had just taken off a flannel shirt to be washed, and had none to put on in its place. Being sure he would take cold, I went back to the store on purpose for a shirt, and he put it on at once. Also visited Camp Barry hospital, with supplies, and gave orders for more.

Nov. 8.—Received $20 Ware Fund from Mr. Hovey. Answered a letter from Mrs. Seymour, concerning effects of Henry W. Faxon, who died at Harewood. Also another letter from Mrs. Lothrop, Vice-President, about Saterlee, who died at Harewood. Visited Harewood with supplies of butter, pickles and blackberry jam.

Nov. 9.—Visited Sherburn Barracks and East Capitol Barracks Hospitals before dinner; divided between them pickles and blackberry jam. Found the men convalescent, mostly up and dressed. Afternoon visited Rush Barracks (Invalid Corps) and drew an order for one dozen woolen drawers.

Nov. 10.—Forenoon at store, Cliffburn and Fry Hospitals, where I carried flannels, stationery, pickles, &c., all ask for vegetables, onions especially. At one Invalid Corps Hospital they have scurvy.

Nov. 11.—Forenoon at Harewood and Campbell, carried more brandy to my sick man at Campbell. He does not know how to get along without it, but he prospers finely. Patients at Harewood gone home to vote, so as to materially thin out the wards.

BY J. B. HOLT.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Nov. 12, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ending Nov. 12, 1864.

Have visited during the week, forts Lyons, Williams, Ward, Albany, Woodbury and Strong. Invalid Corps Hospitals, Freedman's Village, Fairfax Seminary, and twenty hospitals at Alexandria. Have attended to quite a number of cases of Special Relief. * * * Would that the good people of the North could all visit and see how much is needed to make our poor suffering soldiers in hospitals comfortable. Each and all would contribute far more liberally I am confident. Pillow slips and towels are called for and much needed. Bandages and old linen are much called for, and if there should be many wounded sent to our hospitals, there would be very great suffering for the want of such. There is not anything that will be so much needed and relieve so much suffering. The furloughed soldiers are coming back as a general thing much better for the change, and with much better courage.

I trust ere many months shall pass, we shall hear the glad notes of peace, and the calls upon the Commission to minister to the wounded will no more be heard.

EXTRACTS FROM JOURNAL OF MRS. J. B. JOHNSON.

Oct. 1864.—My labors as Hospital Visitor in the month of October, 1864, have, by your directions been confined to Campbell, Douglas and Stanton General Hospitals.

My plan of visiting is; first, to visit and consult the surgeon in charge, and ascertain

his views as to the *plan* of distribution, as well as to obtain permission to visit the various wards. Second, to become acquainted with the soldiers as far as possible in order to comfort them with kind words if they are low spirited or home sick, and to understand their *real* wants in order to distribute supplies as judiciously as possible.

I have been in every instance kindly treated by the surgeons, who seem to desire the aid of the Commission in its benevolent work; and for me to say, the supplies are thankfully received, is but to repeat what has been so often asserted since the commencement of the war. If the oft repeated "God bless the Sanitary Commission," and other expressions of gratitude from the soldiers could be heard by the members of the "Aid Societies" in the North, I think their energies would be redoubled, and the storehouses of the Commission be filled to overflowing. * * * I have distributed as follows:—28 pairs drawers, 36 pairs suspenders, 24 night caps, 10 bottles ink, 30 shirts, 60 pairs socks, 30 handkerchiefs, 7 pairs slippers, 12 neckties, 12 bottles jellies, 5 bottles blackberry brandy, 30 needles, 2 wrappers, besides quantities of stationery. All of which I think have been judiciously expended. The many cases of diarrhoea among recent admissions, render the blackberry brandy and syrup very useful.

Report for the week ending Nov. 12, 1864.— * * * On my entrance to the 1st ward, and after making my mission known, I heard exclamations on all sides, such as, "The Sanitary Commission always gives us something that does us good." "They always know what we want." "They are so liberal." "My appetite is poor and I need some jelly," &c.

The demand for woolen shirts and drawers is very great, while in accordance with instructions, I have given only in the most extreme cases.

The following have been supplied:—6 fine combs, 12 pairs suspenders, 4 pairs drawers, 20 pairs socks, (wool), 2 wrappers, 5 pairs slippers, 5 bottles blackberry brandy, 6 woolen shirts, 2 to 3 quires of paper and envelopes, 2 pairs crutches, 6 handkerchiefs.

CAMP PAROLE.

Alma Carey and S. L. Phillips, U. S. Sanitary Commission Lady Visitors at Camp Parole, Md., report as follows:

Since our last weekly record, a large proportion of the patients in this section have been sent home on furloughs; consequently much excitement has prevailed in the wards. While many were rejoicing, in prospect of speedy reunion with loved ones, after long and painful separation; other have been disheartened by delay in receiving furloughs, and many are detained by severe indisposition; yet, as but few have been admitted during the week, the number of inmates have been greatly reduced. But two have died since our last report. One, a man of middle age, after having sent favorable reports to his family, deceased quite sundenly. His wife, who had been apprised of the alarming change, arrived after his interment, but had the consolation of learning that he left pleasing evidence of being prepared for his summons to the Heavenly rest.

The other case, was that of a young lad, homeless and friendless, as far as could be ascertained; but in prison, he had found the only unfailing Friend, and though all-untaught, particularly in divine knowledge, the simple trust, expressed to those about him, gave precious evidence of his adoption into the family of God. And as your agents, with a few Christian friends, at his burial, listened to the sad record, *no relatives*, they were cheered by the suggestion of the officiating clergyman, that he had found loving kindness in the home of the blessed.

November 11, 1864.

The lapse of another week brings but little apparent change in the current of events here. The wards are being gradually filled again, by the transfer of patients from the camp. Application for aid and supplies have usually been readily met; but some few articles, already noticed in our requisitions, must still be refused the suffering applicants, it having been impossible to procure them. We would mention blackberry wine or cordial, which is frequently prescribed by the physicians, and has been a source of relief and comfort to such as have contracted disease in Southern prisons.

Disease and death are still doing their sad work in this section. After a few days respite, the dread destroyer appeared somewhat suddenly again on Wednesday morning, and removed three more victims to their eternal home. It was a sad sight as, at the

burial, the three coffins lay side by side, enveloped by the glorious old flag their lives had been sacrificed to defend, but most comforting to think of the more than mortal honor put upon each by Him who died that they might live, for all, as we believed, had departed in full hope of a glorious immortality. One of these cases, which created much sympathy, was that of a head nurse in one of the wards, who, having long been faithful at his post, was suddenly stricken down by disease and called away, before the wife and little ones he had left in a distant state could be notified of his illness. His last night was spent in prayer for himself and family, and his last words were those of trust in Jesus. Another, who had been long a prisoner, as death drew near, manifested deep anxiety and penitence for sin, at last found peace in believing, and, at his earnest request, received baptism on his dying bed. Another, the fourth who had passed away during the week, had long followed Christ, and died rejoicing in the prospect of the heavenly rest.

In cases like these, how gratifying to your agents to be permitted to smooth the passage to the tomb, by the temporary relief provided through the munificence of the Commission, as well as, by the grace that is in Christ Jesus, to lift the veil, and point to the heavenly mansions prepared for them.

FROM ANNAPOLIS, MD.

BY J. ADDISON WHITAKER.

Two gentlemen came from Philadelphia to obtain the body of a deceased brother. They were directed by Mr. Boardman, of that city, to Mr. Sloan. I put them in the way of obtaining the body, afforded them every facility for disinterring it and bringing it to depot; gave them a ticket to the "Home" for meals, furnished them beds to sleep in in our "Lodge Room," and spent some time in stating what our work was from the time of the arrival of the prisoners till they were ready to return to duty or their homes. I showed them our journal, containing receipts and issues; explained how we welcomed and entertained visiting relatives; how we helped the soldier collect his ration money, back pay, and in case of death, helped the widow, &c. collect her pension, bounty and other money due her, and all free of any expense. How careful we were in the receipt and issue of stores; how difficult it was for us to misuse the stores or funds, and for others to impose on us.

They were delighted and amazed at what to them was all new. They had been told that others did all the work. They had heard all sorts of charges against the Sanitary Commission, and only the Sabbath before, they had discussed the subject in their Sabbath-school. One of the teachers ventured to speak for the Sanitary Commission, but he was met with objections everywhere against it.

They said they were sorry that they had known so little of the good we were doing, and should take the first opportunity of setting forth the truth in regard to our work. They regretted that we did not take more pains to let our work be known. I am glad to say, they left knowing more of the real work than they did before.

Misses Phillips and Cary are faithful and are doing a noble work. Their services are as valuable to us as they are to the soldiers, and their friends visiting them. Their work in that hospital is an illustration of the fact that the Sanitary Commission can attend to the souls of men as well as their bodies.

Of all our work, none meets with more approval than "The Home." From the Matron's report, you will see what a large family we have had this week. Our moving was so quietly and quickly done, that it did not interfere in the least with accommodations to visitors. It has, indeed, been a house of mourning this week. About a dozen came with expectation of administering to those so dear to them; but alas! it was too late. Their only consolation in so great an affliction was found in the pleasant accommodations of the "Home."

I believe our work in this district commends itself to public favor and confidence.

BY J. C. BATCHELOR.

There has been a great deal of excitement in camp this week on account of most of the men going away on furloughs. Between two and three thousand have gone. Not over five hundred are left, altogether. Some of the poor fellows were not fit to go, though they insisted upon it, and must have suffered much while traveling. One case was especially pitiful. A man, I should judge, of forty-five years, wasted away by chronic diarrhœa to almost a skeleton, un-

able to walk except with asssistance, started for the western part of Ohio, without overcoat, blanket, or anything more than his usual clothing to protect him from the inclemency of the weather. Seeing his condition, without saying anything to him, I procured a blanket, and threw it over his shoulders. He was completely confounded, and for a long time could not realize that it was given him. But after he understood it, you should have seen the look of gratitude given me, though he said little, as he was choked by his emotions. He went with the expectation of never returning, saying he was going home to die. To all of the severe cases I gave Jamaica ginger to warm and strengthen them on their journey. Many had no covering for their sore feet, and those I supplied with good warm slippers.

The hospital is now in charge of Surgeon James C. Fisher, U. S. V., with Dr. Wm. St. G. Elliott, as executive officer.

November 12, 1864.

This has been an unusually dull week in camp, there being so few men remaining here; and a greater portion of them having received pay a few days since, needed very little, if any, help from the Commission. * * *

A good share of my time has been spent in Section A, attending to the claims of the soldiers for back pay, bounties, &c. &c. Many of the men have families who are suffering, because their husbands and fathers cannot obtain the funds wherewith to support them.

While conversing with Dr. Fisher, he recommended that woolen nightcaps be furnished the men, for this reason: the wards being ventilated through the roof during the night, the cold wind blows on the heads of the men, and they, to protect themselves, wrap their bed-clothes around their heads, which, of course, is very unhealthy, as they breathe confined air.

Our agents in Section A report all things to be moving on as usual. The wards are gradually filling up, Section D in camp having been changed from hospital to barracks, and all the men removed. * * *

Blackberry wine or cordial is instanced as being ordered by surgeons for diarrhœa cases.

THE HOME.

The following is the report of "The Home" for the week ending November 6, 1864.

Whole number admitted,	.	969
" " Lodged,	.	2,070
" " Meals,	.	6,547

From the following States:—Maine, 109; New Hampshire, 73; Vermont, 20; Massachusetts, 123; Rhode Island, 5; Connecticut, 25; New York, 269; New Jersey, 30; Pennsylvania, 196; Delaware, 2; Maryland, 9; Virginia, 3; Ohio, 17; Illinois, 3; Indiana, 3, Wisconsin, 61; Michigan, 21.

On account of the great number of furloughed soldiers arriving at the Home during the past week, it was impossible to make a record of all their names, and at the same time take care of the baggage. Mr. Wood, the only one assisting, was kept busily employed all the time securing transportation for the feeble and wounded ones, and seeing to their getting on the cars.

The only names taken for four days, were those arriving in the evening, when I had the assistance of Mr. Murray and others.

All were allowed the privileges of the dining room, which was open from a quarter past five in the morning, till half-past eleven at night. In the evening, the most needy were provided with beds as far as they went, and the others the shelter of "The Home."

For the two nights that we made no record, the number lodged was 859. Number of meals given, 2,700; included in the report.

BY GEORGE A. MILLER.

The soldiers have been paid this week, and a great number sent home on furloughs to vote. The anticipation and reception of their pay; then the anticipation, and *in some cases*, the *reception* of furloughs, has kept the men in good spirits the past week, so they have thought less than usual of their wants and troubles.

The poor sick fellows seem to enjoy having some one to talk with them, as much as almost anything that can be done for them. They love to tell their experience in the army, and in Dixie. Some of them have suffered everything but death, and are ready and willing to suffer even *that* now for the salvation of the country.

There is a house near Libby Prison occupied by *Union* people. At certain times when the rebel officers were out of sight, a young lady would cheer the boys by waving the Union flag *in* her chamber window. She was finally detected and imprisoned.

It is the opinion of many of our paroled men that there is a strong under-currrent of Union sentiment in the South, which will show itself as soon as there is an opportunity.

The work of the Commission is going along as usual. *Great* things are not being done. But that is not the purpose of the Commission. It is to supply those *little* things which Government does not. Those *little* things, however, are of *great* consequence to the soldier. Those tokens of kindness, coming right from the loved ones at home, have a mighty power to sustain and cheer the desponding heart of the noble hero as he lies on his bed suffering from wounds or disease.

BY H. WOOD.

Report of the Home for the Wives and Mothers of Soldiers, for the week ending November 6th, 1864.

Whole number admitted,	19
" " Lodged,	143
" " Meals,	331

BY EDMUND KLOTT.

Report of the Hospital Department of the Home, Washington, D. C., for the week ending November 6th, 1864.

Total number of patients admitted,	470
Number of permanent patients, who stayed for a day or longer,	94
Number of transient patients,	26
" " wounds dressed,	350
Total number as above,	470

OUR PRISONERS.

LETTER FROM SURGEON G. L. PALMER.

U. S. A. General Hospital, Div. No. 2, Annapolis, Md., *Nov.* 12, 1864.

Rev. J. A. Whitaker,
Supt. U. S. San. Com.

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind favor of this date, tendering the aid of the Sanitary Commission, in the anticipation of the arrival of a large number of paroled prisoners, at this place. I have already made requisition upon the medical purveyor, commissary and quartermaster for supplies, which I believe will be enough to meet the emergency. But there are numerous articles of comfort, which soldiers generally purchase with their own money, and as these unfortunate prisoners are always destitute of money, I know they will be glad to accept them from you; and I shall be happy to facilitate their receiving anything to make them comfortable and happy. They will want pens, ink, paper, envelopes, stamps, handkerchiefs, suspenders, towels, pocket knives, &c. I may need for extra dressing, some rags and shirts; and if the weather is very cold, I may need one or two hundred quilts, as these men require about double the clothing necessary for other sick men. I think some pickles will also be needed.

I have the pleasure to inform you that I have received this day, and distributed, forty rocking chairs, purchased with the hundred dollars which you gave me for that purpose last Sabbath.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF J. B. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

For week ending November 12, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the Special Relief work accomplished under my charge, for week ending November 12, 1864.

Number of pay accounts of discharged soldiers received for adjustment,	32
Number of cases settled,	26
Amount collected on the cases settled,	$5,732 46
Number of bounty cases taken,	6
" " " allowed,	3
Amount collected on the bounty cases adjusted and allowed,	$275 00
Number of claims of soldiers in General Hospital for back pay received,	28
Number of claims adjusted,	38
Amount of back pay secured,	$2,730 09
Number of claims for the pay of soldiers who have become prisoners of war,	13
Number of claims allowed,	5
Amt. collected on cases allowed,	$255 80
Number of naval claims filed,	29
" " " allowed,	33
Amount collected on claims,	$3,784 06
Number of pension claims filed,	27
" " " allowed,	1
Number of claims for arrears of pay, &c. filed at 2d Auditors,	2
Number of claims allowed,	1
Amount collected on claims,	$104 33

Aggregate number of claims received and acted upon,	131
Aggregate number of claims completed,	105
Aggregate amount collected,	$12,881 74

CASH ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand, November 5,	$65 00
Expenditures,	$16 00
Cash on hand, November 12,	$49 80

The work of the "Homes and Lodges" is considerably larger than last week.

Lodge No. 4 furnished lodgings to soldiers,	312
Meals to soldiers,	1961
Alexandria Lodge furnished lodgings to soldiers,	53
Meals to soldiers,	158
Number of persons of admitted, Sixth street Lodge,	107
Furnished food, coffee and stimulants to,	195
Home at Baltimore has accommodated during the week,	60
Classified as follows, Soldiers,	40
Soldiers' friends,	13
Refugees,	7
Number of meals given,	335
Number of lodgings furnished,	104

At Lodge No. 4, Harrison Town, private Co. G, 61st Regt. N. Y. Vols., died very suddenly about 12 o'clock to-day. He had been home on furlough to vote, and was on his way back to the hospital, Mt. Pleasant. He arrived at the Lodge about 10 A.M., and wished a place to lie down, complaining that he felt quite ill; he was made as comfortable as possible, and rested for an hour or so, when he began to grow worse. I at once sent for a physician, but before he arrived, the poor fellow was dead. He was a fine looking soldier. His body was carried to Mt. Pleasant hospital and deposited in the dead house there. Unfortunately we were unable to obtain the address of his friends from him before he died. I have taken measures, however, to ascertain their address. The cause of his death, the physician stated, was probably heart disease. * * *

Mr. E. B. Cutler I sent yesterday to visit some of the hospitals in New England, to make arrangements to aid the patients in collecting such arrears of pay as they may have due them. Mr. Brown will proceed next week to make similar arrangements at Buffalo, N. Y.

RECORD OF VISITS MADE AT STANTON AND DOUGLAS HOSPITALS.

BY MRS. M. A. C.

Nov. 1, 1864.—To-day I have fairly commenced my winter work. Went this morning to Stanton Hospital, had a pleasant chat with the surgeon in charge, Dr. Wilson, who was willing to have me attend the hospital as "Sanitary visitor." He promised me his assistance in anything I might undertake, which would be of benefit to his men; he took me to the room of the "Sisters of Mercy," who received me kindly, and expressed their pleasure that the U. S. Sanitary Commission had appointed a regular visitor; went entirely through the hospital to-day, including twelve wards; found very few men comparatively, as all who are able have been furloughed, in order that they may go to their respective States to vote.

After taking note of the wants of the men, came home, resolved to do all in my power to administer to their needs, and to show them what the Sanitary Commission *is*, and what it is able and willing to do for them.

Nov. 2.—This morning made out my requisition and went to the "Office" 244 F street, where it was approved by the Chief Clerk, then proceeded to the Storehouse, hoping to find a goodly supply of the various articles on my list. But, alas! slippers, rags and drawers were among the missing. When *will* the people at home realize how much we need these things, and send us ENOUGH? However, I filled my baskets with something and started, and happy looked the men, and hearty were their greetings as I entered the wards, even though I was obliged to disappoint them in some of the things they had asked for. After distributing my supplies, went over to Douglas Hospital, directly opposite the Stanton, and had a talk with the Surgeon in charge there. He too, expressed his willingness to help me in my work. Went hastily over the hospital and found very few men, as in Stanton. Took down the wants of these, and came home, feeling cheerful and happy.

Nov. 3.—Went this morning to Douglas, with baskets filled with jellies, tobacco, pickles, suspenders, letter paper, envelopes, &c. As I was standing in one of the wards with my basket by my side, one fellow looked up and said, "I should like a pair of

those suspenders, Miss, how much is to pay?" I laughingly told him he was welcome to a pair without paying for them. He looked as if he wondered *who* I could *be*, coming there with such a lot of things to *give away*. I immediately explained to him that the Sanitary Commission furnished these things, and that they were most happy to do it, and left him—I *think far* more cheerful and hopeful than when I found him, for he then had the consciousness that there were some who, though, strangers cared for him. In the afternoon called at Stanton, found them comfortable.

Nov. 4.—Have spent the day in much the same manner as previous ones.

Nov. 5.—Have been with supplies to Douglas and Stanton hospitals. After distributing clothing, and sundries in the barracks of the former, was walking through the main building looking for bed 176, for whose occupant I had a woolen shirt. Meeting one of the "Sisters," I asked her to direct me to it. "What do you *want* of bed 176?" said she. I told her, when she turned to me and said, "You have no right to distribute clothing in the wards, Sister Superior says you are to leave nothing with the men excepting tobacco and letter paper." On thinking the matter over quietly at home, I came to the conclusion that the "*Sisters*" had "no right" to thus dictate to the Commission what they should give the soldiers, and what they should not, and went to the office and asked the Secretary what were his views. He thought as I did, and advised me to go to the Surgeon in charge, which I did, and came away well satisfied with the interview. He gave me authority to do as I pleased, to give the men anything I chose, excepting food and drink. So that cloud has passed and all is sunshine again. Hope I may not feel so unpleasantly any more about such a little thing, must learn to take the world as it comes.

Nov. 6.—Dark, dreary and rainy. Have been unable to make my hospital visits to-day, on account of the rain. Feel as if a long time had elapsed since I have seen my poor soldier boys. Ah! what a pleasant feeling that I can daily, or almost daily be among these poor suffering ones, and be the means, through others, of making them, in a measure, forget their pains and trials. They are doing everything for *us*, and shall *we* not do all in our power for them.

Nov. 8.—Still unpleasant, but I have been to Stanton, with baskets of reading matter, find that the men need more books than they can get. Hope the folks at home will not forget this, and will send us fresh supplies soon. Met one of the "Sisters" in the Hall who told me that one of the boys was "running down" for want of *pure brandy*. He had been taking poor whiskey, and the Doctor had decided that he must have something much better than that, and she, poor woman, was feeling very badly about it, and asked me if I could help her. I thought of the Sanitary Storehouse, but no *pure French brandy* could I see there. I thought of my money purse, no five or six dollars could I find there. *What can I do?* passed through my mind. I could see of no way of getting anything, when it flashed across my mind that I could go to the office for advice, where we poor visitors always go, at least I do. So off I went and presented my case to Mr. H——, there. Before I had time to think, he asked the Chief Clerk to get me one of those bottles of French brandy, issued only on special occasions, like the present one. Soon I was on my way rejoicing, and I had the satisfaction of seeing that poor sick soldier's face light up with joy, as he said, "Ah! *that* will make me live." Wish some one would send us a big case of this real brandy.

Nov. 9.—Have been to both my hospitals to day, but carried very few things; find shirts in great demand.

Nov. 10.—Went to Stanton for a little while this morning, took down a few wants, but as a general thing they are pretty well supplied for the present. Called at Douglas, and left an overcoat for a little boy, ten years of age, who had his shoulder crushed by a horse lying upon it. He is a bright, intelligent little fellow, and well deserves our sympathy and help.

Nov. 11.—Have been to Douglas, and distributed a few things, and taken down a few wants; found plenty of errands to do for the soldiers. It is a great deal of work to do to go to all parts of the city so often, but I enjoy it, for I know I am doing good. Found one poor fellow nearly gone in consumption, I fear I shall not find him alive to-morrow; I spoke some words of comfort to him, and did an errand for him for which he seemed very grateful. Did not get home until dark, felt tired, very happy and satisfied with my day's work.

Nov. 12.—Have visited both hospitals to-day, and distributed largely of sundries.

Found a few new men, some very sick. The man that was so low yesterday, is still alive; have been able, I trust, to give him some comfort. I feel to-night that the past week has been a pleasant and profitable one.

BOSTON.

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
No. 76 Kingston Street,
Boston, Oct. 20, 1864.

The report concerning the Special Relief Service of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, in this city, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1864, exhibits the continually increasing scope and importance of the work, and its equally marked economical and humane results.

Since its organization, April 1, 1863, it has received at its depot, No. 76 Kingston Street, 23,240 soldiers, to whom aid has been administered as follows:

Furnished transportation, at Government rate, to	9,623
Furnished transportation, paid by the Commission,	219
Furnished transportation by U. S. Quartermaster,	934
Furnished carriage within the city,	4,075
Furnished special attendance to their homes,	100
Furnished lodging,	13,973
Furnished meals (total number of meals, 34,440),	17,222
Furnished clothing (total number of garments, 1,160)	550
Furnished aid in arranging papers,	182
Furnished aid in obtaining pay,	226
Furnished medical advice,	689
Wounds dressed,	3,178
Sent to hospital,	130
Referred to Local Relief Associations,	46
Re-enlisted,	27
Deaths,	6
Furnished Undertaker's services,	9

In addition to the above, the Hospital-Car Service between New York and Boston has been sustained, affording transportation to 11,751 soldiers, and giving as the whole number of soldiers aided, to Sept. 30, 1864, 34,991.

The recipients are apportioned to respective States as follows:

Maine, 9,336; New Hampshire, 1,186; Vermont, 180; Massachusetts, 8,887; Connecticut, 98; Rhode Island, 72; New York, 207; New Jersey, 6; Pennsylvania, 46; Maryland, 6; District of Columbia, 102; Ohio, 91; Kentucky, 14; Michigan, 10; Indiana, 10; Illinois, 26; Kansas, 7; Iowa, 13; Minnesota, 31; Wisconsin, 24; Missouri, 12; Tennessee, 3; North Carolina, 4; Louisiana, 6; Alabama, 4; Virginia, 2; Georgia, 2; Delaware, 1; California, 1; Mississippi, 1; Florida, 1; Arkansas, 1; U. S. Regulars, 971; U. S. Navy, 203; Veteran Reserve Corps, 535; Corps D'Afrique, 21; Rebel Army, 2.

34,440 meals have been furnished to 17,222 men, an average of two meals each.

9,623 orders for transportation at Government rate have been issued, covering an aggregate of 1,299,935 miles of travel, and resulting in a saving to the soldier of $11,440 86.

Back pay to the amount of $26,528 72 has been collected.

$437 16 has been loaned or given to 250 men, an average of $1 75 each. Of this amount, $165 78, or more than one-third has been returned.

1,160 garments have been given to 550 men, an average of two one-ninth each.

The whole expenditure has been $27,902 87, classified as follows:

Rent and taxes,	$1,037 49
Furnishing and repairs,	2,829 27
Salaries,	3,741 75
Travelling expenses,	257 57
Advertising,	303 92
Stationery and printing,	1,179 80
Postage,	36 00
Telegrams,	6 64
Hospital stores,	370 63
Superintendent's expense acct.*	15,220 41
Miscellaneous,	345 07
Hospital-car service,	2,574 32

The average cost per man of the service (including Hospital-Car Service) for successive quarterly periods since its organization, has been as follows:

First quarter ending	June 30, 1863,	$2 35	
Second "	Sept. 30, 1863,	1 28	
Third "	Dec. 31, 1863,	99	15–21
Fourth "	March 31, 1864,	73	21–44
Fifth "	June 30, 1864,	68	17–22
Sixth "	Sept. 30, 1864,	63	1–3

The accompanying tabular statements exhibit the comparative results of the service, for successive quarterly periods, from the date of its organization to Sept. 30, 1864.

* *Classification of Superintendent's Expense Account.*—Transportation, $1,468 62; Travelling expenses, $193 83; Meals, $11,566 51; Furniture, $70 59; Fuel, $157 42; Washing, $778 14; Salaries, $273; Money loaned and given, $420 06; Postage, $23 03; Sundries, $642 92.

For a fuller exhibit of its character and details, reference is made to the Annual Report, copies of which may be obtained at the Office of the Committee.

H. B. ROGERS,
JAMES M. BARNARD,
JOHN S. BLATCHFORD,
J. HUNTINGTON WOLCOTT,
Executive Committee.

CHARLES F. MUDGE,
Superintendent.

Statement, exhibiting the comparative results of the Special Relief Service of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, in Boston, Mass., for successive quarters, from the date of its organization, April 1, 1864, *to September* 30, 1864.

Quarterly Periods.	Number registered.	Daily average.	Total cost.	Average cost per man.	Average cost of meals.
1st quarter ending June 30, 1863,	833	9¼	$1,962.17	$2.35	.24 2-5
2d quarter ending Sept. 30, 1863,	2,217	24⅗	2,833 79	1 28	.28
3d quarter ending Dec. 31, 1863,	2,685	29¼	3,088.53	1.15	.31 1-2
4th quarter ending March 31, 1864,	5,455	60⅗	5,862.93	1.08	.31 1-2
5th quarter ending June 30, 1864,	5,416	59⅕	5,683.37	1.04 7-8	.33 1-2
6th quarter ending Sept. 30, 1864,	6,634	72½	5,897.26	.88 8-9	.39

Statement, exhibiting the comparative results of the Hospital-Car Service, between New York and Boston, for successive quarters, from the date of its organization, November 2, 1863, *to September* 30, 1864.

Quarterly Periods.	Number transp'd.	Total cost.	Average cost per man.
1st two months, ending Dec. 31, 1863.*	1,473	$1,064.33	.70 1-2
2d quarter, ending March 31, 1864.	3,432	666.55	.19 1-2
3d quarter, ending June 30, 1864.	3,405	373 86	.10 9-10
4th quarter, ending Sept. 30, 1864.	3,441	486 79	.14 1-8

Whole number transported, 11,751.
Whole cost. $2,574 82.
Average cost per man, 21 9-10c.

Whole number of soldiers aided (including Hospital-Car Service) to Sept. 30, 1864, 34,991.

Whole expenditure, $27,902 87.

Average cost per man, 79 2-3c.

BY GEORGE A. BLAKE.

NEW ORLEANS, *October*, 1864.

* * * Everything is working finely in this department. By request of Major General Granger I have sent a large supply of stores to Fort Gaines, under charge of our agent, Mr. Miller, anticipating a concentration of troops in that region. I hope you will hear the announcement before many weeks, that Mobile is ours. * * *

The "Home" is what it should be. Mr. Howes is a capital superintendent. * * *

* [The Hospital-Car Service commenced Nov. 2, 1863, and the cost for the two months, ending Dec. 31, 1863, includes expenditure for first outfit of cars.]

WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF.

OUR SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT—NO. I.

TO OUR FELLOW-WORKERS:—Our usual semi-annual report is now due. Although our annual report, with its detailed account of supplies and money received and distributed, will be submitted to you next spring, as always, we do not propose to publish our semi-annual report this year. There are several reasons for this. One is the expense of publishing; another is, that the meeting which we held in this city on the 16th November, and to which delegates from all our Soldiers' Aid Societies were invited, assumed the form of a large public semi-annual meeting, the reports presented being not only those of our own Branch for the past six months, but of the work accomplished during that time by the whole Sanitary Commission. Another reason, and perhaps the most potent, for not publishing our usual six months' report, is that henceforth we are to have the privilege of addressing you directly, through the columns, and by every number of the Sanitary Commission Bulletin.

We have often felt the want of some such medium of constant communication, but the space of the New York city papers has always been too valuable to admit anything of this kind, and we have therefore been limited almost entirely to the little we could say through the medium of letter writing.

Our present plan is, by means of the Bulletin, to tell you what our work at the rooms has been during the fortnight; where your supplies have been sent to; what is most wanted. We propose to answer any questions of general interest we may receive from you; to make suggestions for making your work more easy and more effective; to give whatever we have of information or explanation about our work; to say what we can, of encouragement and cheer; to tell you where you and we have failed. We mean to speak very plainly about ourselves and yourselves, without flattery, without

fear of giving offence,—as one would speak, in all love and charity, to a tried friend, drawn very close by a common interest in a noble cause, working alongside of you year in, and year out, undaunted either by the magnitude or the length of the task ahead.

Let us hope that our work may soon be over. Let us hope so, because when it ends the war will end. At no other time during these three and a half years—since we have known one another—has the prospect been so bright for our country as now. Let us thank God that it is so. And as we look forward, and feel that we can almost see the gleam of returning peace, let us resolve that the short time we may still have to work together, shall be a season to be looked back upon, through long years of prosperity and peace, as one marked by peculiar devotion to our cause, as one for which we shall have abundant reason to be thankful.

Respectfully and sincerely yours,

LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER,
Chairman Committee on Correspondence.

November 9th, 1864.

THE COMMISSION ABROAD.

HANDSOME GIFT TO THE SANITARY COMMISSION FROM HON. ROBERT J. WALKER.

The following letter to Collector Draper, of New York, explains itself:

LONDON, No. 21 COCKSPUR STREET, *Oct.* 22, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—The Hon. Robert J. Walker has authorized me to ship from London or Liverpool, to your care, for the United States Sanitary Commission, some thirteen or fourteen cases, containing most valuable pictures, etc. These pictures are a present from Mr. Walker to the United States Sanitary Commission.

Very respectfully, yours,

E. C. FISHER,
Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission.

To Hon. Simeon Draper, Collector, New York.

The pictures presented by Governor Walker to the Sanitary Commission are of the most valuable kind, having been procured by him in his recent European tour, at a cost of over ten thousand dollars in gold. Of course the purpose must be to make these fine works of art produce as much as possible for the Commission, and that most efficient organization will know how to make this large gift available for promoting the health and comfort of our noble army.—*Washington Chronicle.*

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION.

In the last number of the BULLETIN, a few words on the "Life of the Commission" were presented to the reader. This was stated to be an idea, out of which has sprung a representative in the form of an organization; and like the cell which forms the nucleus of all life—it has been constantly reproducing itself in other organizations, which naturally, and by virtue of an inherent force, are coherent with the primal organism from which they came. The life-force in the original idea has produced a variety of forms of construction, all tending to the same purpose, and auxiliary to the first, through the subordinate branches That these branches, which exist in our chief cities, and their auxiliaries in the several counties of the States, and in almost every town in all the States not visited by the war, should all be impressed with the *idea* of the Commission in the same way, is not to be supposed.

In its purity, it knows nothing but the highest good to the entire army, embracing the complete scope of the work in all its departments of inspection, supply, relief, &c., with all the details of each.

In its more limited sense, it comprehends only a part of the great plan. In some localities, the people do not reach the farthest boundaries, or the deepest foundations of the Commission's service, in their conceptions and plans. They may only think of supplies to meet the soldier's wants in the emergencies of battle, not knowing that an inactive army, in the quiet routine of camp life, is really more an object for skilful care and oversight, than an army in motion. In the fighting army, men are wounded and killed, and the quickest and commonest instincts of humanity are all aroused to perform the ministries which are their own natural expression. In the long dreary days and nights of winter, however, with frequent rains and snows, dull *ennui* languishes about the camp fires, and in the smoky tents, so that the thought is

uppermost with the most thoughtful on this subject, how to give a healthy moral tone, and thus preserve a vigorous physical life, to the hundreds of thousands who make up our armies.

Men in hospital who are dragging through lingering fevers, or resisting the exhausting influence of suppurating wounds,—nervous, irritable, and dissatisfied, claim a degree of personal care and moral support, which ordinary nurses, however faithful they may be in the *mechanism* of their work, are not able to supply.

The Government does not issue a page of reading matter to the army, and the men cannot procure it, except it comes to them from outside sources. The effect of a few pages of cheerful reading upon a discouraged patient, is sometimes a stimulant to his moral nature, just in the sense that stimulating medicine revives the failing pulses of his animal life. All these are questions which claim earnest thought and effort, that are not appreciated by all.

In other places the idea of special relief in some of its varied forms attracts the people, and they lay hold of it as the grand centre around which they will gather their strength and make their contributions. In such instances, the organizations, while they may be complete in themselves, are not in harmony with the spirit and life of the Commission. Concentration in, and diffusion from a common centre is involved in the ideal of our working machinery. Whatever interrupts the concentric flow, disturbs the harmony and impairs the symmetry of the whole; and whatever confines the distribution to sections, or to any limitation short of the entire army, is equally damaging to the completeness of the work. Organizations then, to agree with the *idea* of the Commission, must be based upon the same principle. Unity in existence, — concentration in effort, — equality in distribution.

The universal acceptance of the *animus* of the Commission, as the inspiration of all its auxiliary societies, may not yet be, in its full measure; but the time is at hand when the common sense,—the moral sense,—the religious sense—of the people, will accept the declaration as true, that they should acknowledge and practice the same *idea*, in the matter of their associated benefactions, as they do in their struggle for freedom and unity. That such is not universally the case now, is to be regretted. That States should be clamorous for peculiar privileges for State soldiers; that neighborhoods should be equally energetic for neighborhood soldiers, while the Nation is battling with a rebellion of State and neighborhood interests against national life and integrity, is an anomaly that illustrates, not the intentional disloyalty of the people, but their ignorance of the spirit and magnitude of the issue at stake in the present contest.

The organizations of the Commission then, should demonstrate to all minor and rival associations, the grand *idea* of unity in their joint labors. One centre, one treasury, one supervision, one purpose should mark the plan; and when it shall be complete, and the necessity for its existence shall have ceased, history will make it *one* with the Government and with the cause for which the Government called it into being.

The practical thought now suggests itself, that all local societies, all local interests, all homes, lodges, offices and officers, no matter where they may be, that are working in this behalf, should contribute their strength to the central power, and draw as they may need, from it again, to refresh and replenish their own work. Such is the genius of the cause. If branch associations, associate members, relief societies, church circles, social clubs, who work for the soldier, will lay aside local jealousies and harmonize in one purpose, and use one agency for the accomplishment of the unity of the Nation, they will be consistent in their subordinate action, with the high aim of the Government, in the general administration of its power in favor of union.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

BY GEO. A. BLAKE, M.D.

STEAMER CAHAWBA, *Nov.* 2, 1864.

I have endeavored to meet the wants of the soldiers on the Florida coast, and have forwarded to them thrice during the past six weeks, shipments of vegetables. Mr. Stevens went in charge of the last lot, about one week ago, (fifty barrels onions and a general assortment of stores). Cheering reports of improvement in the health of the troops, come to me from every quarter. I send you by this mail, the New Orleans Times, containing correspondence from Brasos, which incidentally returns thanks to us for a supply of vegetables. I believe I have tickled the palate of every soldier at every post in the department, excepting Key West and Tortugas, with that succulent and savory vegetable, the onion. And I was glad to learn through you, that Dr. Newberry intended to send me another load.

I have bought no kraut for the troops, having fresh vegetables on hand until yesterday, when Lieutenant Colonel Clarke and the surgeon in charge of his regiment, 1st Michigan heavy artillery, formerly 6th Michigan infantry, stationed at Fort Morgan, made a strong appeal to me, as their men were suffering with scurvy; and I purchased 3 barrels kraut, at $16 per barrel. I shall buy no more unless the call is very urgent, hoping soon to welcome an arrival from Louisville. I purchased before for $8 per barrel; now the lowest price is $16, and two weeks ago sold for $25 per barrel, 40 gallons.

I forward with this, account of stock for 31st ult. In view of the shipment I recently received, and the requisition I forwarded on the 14th ult., I will make no special request for stores by this letter; will simply say that the larger portion of socks that we have on hand are cotton, and the demand for woolen is constant.

Mr. Stevens expected a tent with the last shipment. As it is something I know nothing about, will let him acquaint you.

FROM HILTON HEAD.

BY L. O. BEEBE.

STEAMER NORTHERN LIGHT,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., *Nov.* 13, 1864.

Steamer Fulton leaves for New York tomorrow, so I improve the opportunity to write. Arrived at the Head Tuesday morning. Went down to Fort Pulaski last night, and this morning the "Rebs" were transferred to the "New York" and "Gov. Leary;" our boat being too large to go up the river. Now we are on our way back to Hilton Head, with instructions to clean ship, take on coal and await orders. * * *

Col. Mulford said he didn't know how long we would remain. I saw Mr. Leggitt at the Head just a moment. He came on the "Crescent," reports all right with him. Have seen none of the others since we left Fortress Monroe. Shall write to Dr. Marsh at Beaufort, and undoubtedly see him before my return. To-day I will go to Hilton Head and ascertain who is there. * * *

FROM BEAUFORT, S. C.

BY M. M. MARSH, M.D.

Nov. 9th, 1864.

It may not be uninteresting to you to hear from this department.

In a military point of view, very little is transpiring. The condition of health, perhaps, as good as in any portion of this southern country, but nowhere has the same degree prevailed, as in the three years since the occupation by our forces. Fevers and congestive chills, more feared than fevers, prevail. Cold weather is our only certain remedy, and the mercury now stands at 87°. These sands become cooled at evening, and the moisture elaborated in the form of vapor during the day, is deposited in a shower of rain at night; thus rendering protection from atmospheric changes essential to health. And to this want of protection, quite as much as to scarcity of food, may be attributed the mortality prevailing among our unfortunate men in the Confederate lines.

PRISONERS.

The efforts of the Commission in this department at present, are directed almost exclusively to this class of men. You are aware that early in July the Confederate authorities allowed us to send to prisoners clothing and the coarser articles of food. And with but a brief interruption, the way has been opened and widening to the extent of their limited means of transportation. We can assure you, that we believe the Confederate officials, here, desirous that supplies should reach the parties for whom they were designed, and to the extent of their ability have promoted this end; the commissioner receipting for them and considering himself personally accountable for

their delivery to whomever addressed. The gentlemanly demeanor of these officials has, if possible, increased our anxiety that peace may soon allow us to meet them as citizens of a common government.

An acknowledgement is due, in this connection, to the zeal of our own officials, to mitigate the sufferings of the unfortunate in Confederate prisons. It is not enough to say, that every facility has been extended us to minister to these men, but it is only simple justice to remark, that had the General commanding, and all in any way connected with the transfer of supplies been moved by fraternal impulse, they could not have labored more assiduously and earnestly. When peace is restored, may a grateful country remember these men. General Foster has arranged to send a boat twice a week with supplies. The last two meetings have occurred in Savannah river. The supplies sent during the past week, are annexed to indicate their nature and extent. 3,000 blankets, 520 hats, 1,020 shoes, 110 coats, 107 vests, 2,000 pants, 1,000 blouses, 2,040 shirts, 2,040 drawers, 2,040 pairs socks, quantity stationery, quantity tinware, 1,065 overcoats, 960 pounds of army beef stock, coffee, milk, farina, and other hospital stores.

A part of these were accumulated stores; a part, as the hats and overcoats, purchased from the quartermaster through an order from General Foster. And here it is proper to remark, that this is the second time when the supplies of the Commission having been exhausted, the General commanding, entering into the true spirit of its mission, has, by allowing the Commission to purchase at nominal prices, placed it, the prisoners, and through them the country, under obligation for his deep interest in the suffering soldier.

The public mind, not recognizing the fact that a large portion of all prisoners are quartered in the adjacent parts of the Confederacy, and consequently when all our means are expended it is but a tithe to a man; and further, that the arrangement between Lee and Grant is prospective, not actual, may become indifferent to the condition of these suffering patriots. A moments reflection will show a claim for increased beneficence. What has been done, is not at all commensurate with the pressing necessities of these men, as their begging letters daily indicate.

The Confederate authorities have opened wide the door, and we have the assurances of the recipients that the supplies are received by them; we have every facility in the discharge of our duties which the department can furnish; we only need supplies.

VALUABLE LETTER TO DR. J. S. NEWBERRY.

BY DR. A. N. READ.

BRANCH OFFICE,
CHATTANOOGA, *Nov.* 4, 1864.

After an absence of two months, I returned about the 1st of October to the work of the Commission. In Louisville, I called on the Assistant Surgeon-General, that I might ascertain where there was most need of the work of the Commission, and to obtain from him such aid and directions as he was pleased to give. He was cordial, spoke well of our work, and promised to write to Dr. L. D. Bristoe, Medical Inspector, on Gen. Sherman's staff, for the purpose of securing the necessary aid.

Through the aid of Major General Thomas, I obtained pass and transportation to Gen. Sherman, on the field. I rode to Chattanooga on hospital train, which was in good condition, cars and beds clean, and food abundant. There is daily change of the patients in the hospitals at Chattanooga, sending to Nashville, and receiving large numbers from Atlanta and intermediate posts. All the sick and wounded of the three armies are being brought from below as fast as possible. As there was a prospect of a general engagement with Hood's forces, I made every effort to secure a supply of such stores as would be needed, first having ascertained what could be furnished by the Medical Purveyor and Commissary. There is yet a probability that battles stores will soon be wanted, but at a point nearer Nashville than Chattanooga.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

On the 18th I visited the hospitals on Lookout Mountain. They were in excellent condition. There were two hospitals. No. 3, in charge of Dr. Jackson, and the officer's hospital in charge of Dr. Harlow. Both contained 800 patients,—mortality for the last three months less than two per cent. a month. The atmosphere was pure, the water clean, sky clear, as if just washed, and the forests of the mountain tops and sides gorgeous in their dying beauty. Many officers object to this location for a hospital—the top of a high mountain—but wood and water are so easily obtained, that fewer

teams are needed for the transportation there for 1,000 men than would suffice for the same number in the town, and the mortality is much less—partially due, no doubt, to the pure air and water, but principally to the fact that the worst cases are retained in town. This is especially true of No. 1, which has a much larger per centage of deaths. This is the hospital nearest the railroad depot, and thus receives the worst cases. Those who must be moved on stretchers are all sent there. One train alone brought from Atlanta 16 cases of amputation, 2 of resection, and 28 of compound fracture. There were treated in this hospital in May last, 6,304; died, 196; in July, 1,597; died, 227; in August, 1,156; died, 129; in September, 1,000; died, 95; in October, 1,901; died, 56. This hospital is in charge of Surgeon John H. Phillips, and five assistants; wood buildings in the south part of the town, on an elevation, near the river; has 683 beds, 800 cubic feet of air space per bed. Has 4 stewards, 11 ward masters, 68 male nurses, 8 female nurses, and 29 cooks, and more patients than the beds could accommodate. The wants of the hospital were vegetables and clothing, especially clothing, for those who were brought from the front and hurried forward to Nashville.

ATLANTA.

The last of October I visited Atlanta. There were about 4,000 patients there in hospital. These had received stores from the Commission, and before Mr. Hood took charge of the transportation, 142 regiments and 25 batteries had received about three rations of fresh vegetables, mostly onions—the beginning of the large amount which you had sent to supply all the army. The health of the troops in the field is improving, and has been since they began to obtain green corn, berries, and sweet potatoes. So far as I have been able to ascertain, scurvy has nearly disappeared.

Owing to the anticipated movements of our forces, I gave directions to break up our store-rooms and office there and at Kingston as soon as the sick were removed. Should a portion of the army go to Mobile or Savannah, I hope a boat load of stores will be sent them. Rev. J. C. Hoblit and D. A. Johnson I now expect will go with the army, to render such aid as they can—collect lists of casualties, and mark and locate the graves of those who fall. Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Brundrett have been to Huntsville and Athens, but did not open rooms, waiting further developments.

We have in Chattanooga, a good supply of vegetables, and but few other stores, more we hear are on the way, having received a telegram that twenty-five car loads would soon be sent from Nashville. Convalescents are arriving from the front in large numbers. The first train brought down here, after the partial opening of the road to Atlanta, 488 in number, marched several miles over the break in the road, not then closed up, and arrived in the evening. Fifty-six were sent to hospitals, the balance were quartered out without shelter, many without blankets. The captain in charge was not indifferent, but could find no better quarters. We went to his aid, gave the men a full supply of onions and crackers, and obtained shelter for them. As soon as the last one had passed into the building, rain began to fall, and continued during the night. Since that night, I believe all who arrive are provided with shelter.. We add to the hard bread and meat which they receive as rations, all the onions they want, and some crackers.

HOSPITAL GARDENS.

The vegetables grown in the Hospital gardens have been distributed, excepting green tomatoes, fall radishes, and turnips. The green tomatoes are being made into pickles. My brother has had machines made for slicing them with onions, and so large is the supply, that the pickles thus made will pay for all that the Commission has expended for seeds, implements, and cultivating the garden.

Soon after my arrival, I sent a note to Surgeon Jones, Post Medical Directer, asking information concerning the value of the garden to the hospitals, and the propriety of continuing the work another year. I received the following testimonials.*

Most of the surgeons who drew for their patients vegetables in the spring and early in the summer, are now away on other duty. Could we hear from them, I have no doubt their testimony would be even stronger than these, as they received largely of the first fresh fruits after the deprivations of the winter. We are indebted to Major-Generals Thomas and Steedman for that aid and protection which has enabled us to succeed. The design is to submit to them the question

* To be forwarded.

upon the testimony of the propriety of another effort. The garden at Murfreesboro' of 90 acres, in charge of John Hanneman, has been a like success. The one cultivated at the Cumberland Hospital at Nashville, of 16 acres, was of essential service, and the surgeon in charge ask seed and implements of the Commission sufficient to enable them to plant one much larger early next spring.

As this hospital will be as permanent as the war, it seems to me very desirable that it should be furnished with a building sufficiently large for a chapel, library and writing room.

I start for Nashville to-morrow, to look after the present and prospective wants of the Army of the Cumberland, now gathering in the vicinity of General Hood's forces.

We have no difficulty now in obtaining transportation for stores, and all agents necessary for the work assigned us.

ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION, U. S. A. GEN. HOS., *Nov.* 16, 1864.

REV. J. A. WHITAKER,
Supt. Sanitary Commission, &c.

SIR :—Your request bearing date Nov. 12, 1864, desiring to know the condition of this United States General Hospital for supplies in amount sufficient to meet any demand, that the arrival of a large number of sick and wounded might require, is received. I am pleased to be able to state in answer that at no time, within my knowledge, has the hospital been in better condition for such an emergency, than at the present time. Roofs and furnaces have been put in *thorough* repair, and a most excellent sanitary condition exists. I enclose herewith a list of articles belonging to the Commission now on hand, to this you can add requisition for articles forwarded you under date of Nov. 15, 1864. * * *

The attention of the Commission to our wants at previous dates, and your present letter enquiring after our needs, require my most earnest acknowledgements.

And believe me, sir, very truly,
Your obedient servant,
C. BACON, JR.,
Assistant Surg. U. S. A., in charge.

MEETING AT NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

The people of New Haven, assembled on Sunday evening, the 13th ult., in Old Centre Church, to show their interest in the Sanitary Commission. The ordinary services in the several churches were omitted, and pastors and people met together, in token of their confidence in the cause which they have hitherto sustained so liberally, and of their determination to continue in the good work, so long as the demands of the army and navy may be made upon the country for supplementary aid. The venerable Dr. Bacon, pastor of the Centre Church, opened the meeting with appropriate religious services, and as his earnest prayers ascended in behalf of our country, and all her interests; of our soldiers and all their wants; of our Commission and all its labors, the multitude which crowded the grand old Church, seemed to be deeply impressed with a sense of the responsibility which rests upon all true lovers of the nation and the race, to renewed efforts and contributions in behalf of this cause. The congregation joined in singing, after which Dr. Bacon read an abstract of the report of the Ladies' Branch, in New Haven.

Rev. J. J. Marks, Rev. F. W. Williams, Rev. A. Cather, and Dr. Jos. Parrish, all of whom have been actively engaged in the service of the Commission, addressed the meeting, and furnished numerous facts and incidents to illustrate its work. The meeting was a success, and the faithful women who have labored so long and so well in New Haven, were greatly encouraged by the generous support of the community in this hearty interest in their work, and are now renewing their exertions to make the future even more marked by success than the past. The following extracts from their report will be read with interest:

Early in the winter, the waste pieces both of our flannel and cotton cuttings, were made into filling for eighty comfortables,—that much abused institution, the shoddy mill, enabling us in this case to make excellent use of what would otherwise have been lost to us. This is worthy of mention as showing that no small amount of material had passed through our hands, also that it is our habit to gather up "all the fragments that nothing be lost."

Later, an urgent demand was made for sheets and towels, when letters were sent to our auxiliaries asking their assistance in the purchase of material. They responded generously—many sending double, and some three and fourfold the amount asked for. The material was purchased, and the following articles made, washed, marked, and sent off, within the space of three weeks, viz: 1,000 sheets, 1,500 towels, and 1,600 handkerchiefs and napkins; and by the close of another week, the number amounted to 1,232 sheets, 1,921 towels, and 2,099 handkerchiefs.

Thus passed our winter and early spring, when in May the telegram from Washington, "send by express all the rags and bandages you have," sent a thrill through our hearts, causing us to realize as we never before had done, the direful necessities of the conflict raging at the "front." This message, with a request for material and help, read in the churches and published in the papers, brought to our rooms large quantities of old linen and cotton, and many earnest workers, who aided in preparing them for the hands of the surgeon. Cushions, pads, towels and handkerchiefs, together with all kinds of appliances for wounds, were gathered and made with great celerity, and all that busy hands and anxious hearts could do for the alleviation of our suffering brethren, was done, when tidings of the carnage of deadly combat in the Wilderness greeted our ears. Many touching evidences of sacrifice came to our knowledge, weeping mothers who had already offered up their sons, bringing their treasured garments to swell the sacrifice, "knowing," as they said, "that it would be what would have pleased them."

Heir-looms in the shape of linen spun and woven a century ago (in one instance 130 years) were brought in, and aged women who had toiled for soldiers in the earlier perils of our country, used their waning energies to swell the volume of contributions for the exigencies of the hour. Of the linen sent us which had so long been household treasure, we made towels and pillow cases with permanent inscriptions on each, giving its age, and by whom preserved and presented. It must be a pleasant thought for the soldier to dwell upon, in the weary hours of convalescence, that his comfort is deemed worthy of such sacrifice.

As an example of the systematic effort by which the Auxiliary Societies contribute so largely to the efficiency of our central agency, we would speak of one in this connection, which repeats on a smaller scale, our own mode of organization.

Eleven sub-societies, formed in as many districts of the town, collect donations of money and hospital supplies, and at weekly meetings, make into garments the material furnished by us to their General Society; the scale on which we purchase enabling us to supply them at better rates than they could obtain it elsewhere. These sub-societies report monthly their receipts, and the result of their labor to the General Society, which ultimately reports to us, and forwards to our rooms all supplies collected from the different districts. Various plans of subscription and taxation are resorted to for raising funds, and the success of these efforts is shown in the fact that within eight months, they have sent to our treasury, the sum of eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars ($867), and twenty barrels and boxes of hospital supplies.

In other emergencies we have made special appeals, which have been uniformly answered most satisfactorily. As the heat of summer strengthened and our brave soldiers toiling in the trenches fainted under its influences, a call came from their camps for fresh vegetables, fruits and anti-scorbutics of all kinds, not only for the sick but for the preservation of health and strength to those not yet compelled to surrender to the influences of exposure, malaria, and insufficient diet. Our readers need not be reminded of the Fourth of July contribution, made by our children and youth who sacrificed their usual enjoyment in explosives of all kinds, to raise a fund for the purchase of these much needed supplies. The Executive Committee, conferring upon the propriety of making the suggestion and discussing its probable success, ventured the hope that "as much as two hundred dollars might be realized in that way." Our surprise and gratification may be imagined, when the sum in the aggregate amounted to seven hundred and thirty dollars and thirty-two cents ($730 32)!

Our "cruse" has not failed us, and we trust will not, but there is no disguising the fact that our abilities are cramped, and our usefulness circumscribed by the necessity we are under of limiting our purchases by a scant treasury. The manufacturers are generous with us, deducting certain percentage on their wholesale prices; the ex-

press and transportation companies are obliging, and assist us all they can in their way; the press are uniformly ready to lend us their columns to communicate with the public—but we need a fuller treasury, and means to operate with more freely.

The Fairs held in our large cities had netted such large amounts that many persons, not appreciating the magnitude of the work, regarded the sums inexhaustible, and seemed to consider their duty ended in that channel.

While realizing fully that the field of work is sufficiently large to be occupied by both Commissions, we yet feel that the longer and more complete organization of the Sanitary Commission has given it advantages for benefitting the soldiers, and that experience will prove to any who engage in this work, that large expenditure is indispensable to accomplish the ends for which we labor.

Copy of a letter sent to Mrs. B., Hospital Visitor, by a friend of a soldier:

EAGLE, *Nov. 2d*, 1864.

DEAR MADAM:—At the request of my friend, Mr. D——, I will try and pen a few lines to you, to let you know that he arrived at our house one week ago last Friday. I think his journey was most too much for him, though he stood it much better than he expected; we were surprised to see him, for we feared he would not live to return. He is very thankful to think his life has been spared, and truly he has great reason to be. His limb is better than it was when he left the hospital, though it gains very slowly; the swelling kept going down in the foot, and yesterday morning he had it opened just below the ankle joint; it is very painful, but he bears his suffering without a murmur, I hardly think he would bear up under it if he had not an arm stronger than man's to lean upon. He has spoken of writing to you a number of times, but he is so weak—it is too much of a task; he can hardly say enough in your praise; he is truly thankful for the aid you rendered him. Sick and wounded, with no kind sister or loving mother to watch over him, he found a friend in you, though a stranger, and surely God's blessings will rest upon you for your kindness to him. And now, Mrs. B——, perhaps you would like to know what we are doing to help the Sanitary. We have not been idle the past summer, have met once a week, and done what we could in furnishing bandages and lint, &c.; have filled one firkin of butter and sent to the Soldier's Rest in Buffalo. Mrs. S——, the president, has sent us work most of the time. We have been making pickles, and are now drying apples.

Mr. D——, sends his best wishes to Mr. S——, and kindest regards to you, hoping you are well, and that your life may be spared for many years to come. We all unite in sending our best wishes for your happiness. I am truly your friend,

M—— B——.

Pike, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

NEW YORK MEETING.

We anticipate for next number of BULLETIN an official report of the Grand Council of Women from the different societies auxiliary to the New York Branch. It was a good meeting—large, spirited, cheering. The evening meeting at Cooper Union was addressed by Rev. F. N. Knapp, of Sanitary Commission, Rev. Dr. Adams, of New York, Col. Hawkins, of East Tennessee, and Dr. Bellows. Professor Hitchcock presiding.

The Council next morning was addressed by Dr. Bellows and A. M. Sperry, Relief Agent, from City Point, and by Mrs. Barker, Hospital Visitor, from Washington. A large number of delegates assembled from New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Long Island, and Massachusetts, and visitors were in attendance from other States. A basket full of reports was handed in, which required a committee to collate. Much good must result from such gatherings.

REPORT FROM DUVALL'S BLUFF, ARKANSAS.

BY BENJAMIN WOODWARD.

October 31, 1864.

Found that an invoice of vegetables and pickles, we sent from Memphis, had been received. Judge Bingham, the Ohio State Agent, and Mr. Moody, the Agent of the Western Sanitary Commission, had sent a part of the supplies to Little Rock. They had given out a part to hospitals and regiments at this post, and retained the greater bulk of them for my orders. I had written Judge Bingham "that if he found them much needed here, to issue them on his own responsibility." I find from his vouch-

ers, that his issues have been most judicious. There are 120 sick here in General Hospital, 50 in the Quartermaster's Hospital, and a greater number in the different regiments. The surgeons acknowledge the benefits which they have received from Sanitary stores issued by the Western Sanitary Commission. Some of these stores came from the U. S. Sanitary Commission, as we had no agent on the ground. I talked with officers and men of the 3d Minnesota regiment. When the regiment arrived here in May last, it was 900 strong—now there are but 96 men fit for duty. 54 have died from disease. Scurvy, diarrhœa, and intermittent fevers have been the prevalent diseases, as they are in all commands here. These men say, that when vegetables or other supplies have been received here, "they have been issued by the Commissary Sergeant of the regiment, and that all the men have shared equally." Patients in the hospitals, and men in all the regiments unite in the expression, "that they are fairly dealt by, and that though many have died, it has not been from neglect or misappropriation, but from actual destitution of supplies," and "that they are satisfied that what few vegetables have been given out, have been the means of saving many lives." Soldiers statements must always be taken with some grains of allowance, for they cannot always know what has been received, and though they may intend to be truthful, may be mistaken; but when they unite in saying "they believe all has been done for them which it was possible to do," we are bound to believe them. The demand for vegetables is imperative. The market prices for vegetables here are so fabulous, that no hospital can accumulate a fund sufficient to purchase them. Prices are: potatoes, $20 per barrel; pickled cabbage, $60 per barrel, or 30 to 35 cents per pound; onions vary from 20 to 40 cents per pound; butter, $1 per pound; cheese, 90 cents per pound; common vinegar, 90 cents per gallon, and even at these prices are scarcely to be had. Sometime the present season, Lieut. Col. ——, of the —— regiment, made a speech at ——, Michigan, before a meeting called in behalf of a Soldiers' Aid Society, in which he stated "that his regiment had received nothing from the Sanitary Commission." Inquiries were sent here where the regiment has been quartered. The vouchers in the hands of the Western Sanitary Commission prove that the regiment has received large supplies during the time it has been here, and I took pains to find numbers of men of the regiment. They all say the Surgeon has issued them freely as soon as received, and they feel satisfied with the honesty of the issues. The vouchers are now on their way to the Aid Society at ——, with statement of the men who reside there. Thus one slander after another is nailed. One of those vouchers shows that at one time twenty barrels of potatoes, and a good general supply was issued to the regiment.

The 9th Kansas Cavalry is here, and have many sick, but they have just arrived, and have not been within reach of sanitary supplies. Company L of this regiment is composed exclusively of Caw Indians. A finer body of men was never seen, and the officers of the regiment say they are the best and most reliable scouts, and most splendid horsemen.

The Christian Commission has an agency here, under the care of Rev. Mr. Mattis, of St. Louis. They occupy two large tents, filled with books and writing material. The soldiers speak in the most kindly terms of them and their work. The Sanitary Commission has in Captain Gombert, the Post Quartermaster, a warm and efficient friend, ready at all times to aid in every way in his power. I am indebted to him for personal attentions, and the hospitalities of his table and quarters while here.

I would call attention to the need there is of a "Soldier's Home," or "Lodge," at the Bluff. This is the point of ingress and egress of the army in Arkansas, and its base of supplies. All soldiers furloughed or discharged from the service stop here. There is no place even of shelter for them. Dr. Moody is very anxious that a home should be put in immediate operation, and if an agent of ours should be sent there, he could have the management of it. Winter is near, and if such an enterprise is thought best, no time should be lost. Accommodations for one hundred men are needed.

THE GENERALS AND VEGETABLES.

Maj. Gen. Smith said, in a letter:—"Tell the Commission that these men need vegetables, lemons, &c., more than even those in the hospitals, and I will send teams for anything the Commission can give." Generals Burnside, Warren, and Hancock said the same. The officers of the ninth army corps headquarters declined to receive their share, and

said: "Give them all to the men, they need them more than we do." After the distribution through the entire army, affording the men a ration of vegetables for ten days, the officers reported a marked improvement in their condition. General Grant has also given the most cordial co-operation and ordered increased facilities of transportation.—*Rev. W. W. Patton.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Board Meeting..... 833

REPORTS

City Point.—Extracts from Report of Dr. A. W. McDonald—(Auxiliary Relief Corps, Special Relief, At Norfolk, Supply Trains, Across the James, The Wounded) 834

Extracts from Report of Dr. Swalm, (Deep Bottom, Issues from the Storehouse of the Commission at City Point from June 18, to Oct. 1, 1864, Auxiliary Relief Corps, Vegetables for Troops, Cedar Level)..... 837

A. W. Sperry, Auxiliary Relief Agent, City Point, (Amount of Hospital Supplies issued by the U. S. Sanitary Commission at Washington, D. C., during the months of July, August, and September, 1864)..... 839

Hospital Supplies issued at New Orleans, during the months of July, Aug., and Sept, 1864..... 840

Hospital Supplies issued at Beaufort, S. C..... 841

Hospital Supplies issued at Newbern, N. C..... 841

Washington.—J. B. Abbott, Special Relief..... 846

J. B. Clark's Quarterly Report..... 841

Annapolis.—J. A. Whittaker..... 844

J. C. Batchelor..... 844

George A. Miller..... 845

H. Wood..... 846

Camp Parole.—Alma Carey and S. L. Phillips..... 843

Women's Central Association of Relief Semi-Annual Report..... 850

Report from Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, by Benjamin Woodward..... 859

HOSPITAL VISITING.

Washington, D. C.—Mrs. M. A. C..... 847

Mrs Barker..... 841

J. B. Holt..... 842

Extract from journal of Mrs. J. B. Johnson. 842

CORRESPONDENCE.

City Point.—Letter from Dr. N. C. Stevens..... 838

Chattanooga.—Valuable Letter to Dr. Newberry, by Dr. A. N. Read, (Lookout Mountain, Atlanta, Hospital Gardens, &c)..... 854

Annapolis.—C. Bacon, Jr., Assist. Surg., U. S. A.... 506

Letter from a Soldier's Friend to Mrs. B., Hospital Visitor, Washington, D. C..... 838

New Orleans.—George A. Blake, M.D..... 833

Hilton Head.—L. O. Beebe..... 853

Beaufort, S. C.—M. M. Marsh..... 853

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Incident..... 839

The Commission Abroad, (Handsome Gift to the U. S. Sanitary Commission from Hon. Robert J. Walker..... 851

EDITORIAL.

The Organization of the Commission..... 851

Meeting at New Haven, Conn..... 856

New York Meeting..... 858

PROTECTIVE

War-Claim Association

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, 35 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT.

LIEUT.-GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

HON. HAMILTON FISK, ADMIRAL DUPONT, JOHN J. CISCO, ESQ., RUD. A. WITTHAUS, ESQ.

TREASURER.—ROBERT B. MINTURN, ESQ.

DIRECTORS.

Hons. E. D. MORGAN,	HOWARD POTTER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,	WILLIAM E. DODGE, jr.,
HIRAM BARNEY,	THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
JAS W. BEEKMAN,	PETER COOPER,
H. W. BELLOWS, D.D.,	GEORGE BANCROFT,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,	DANIEL LORD,
JAMES BROWN,	WILSON G. HUNT,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL,	ROBERT L. STUART,
JAMES GALLATIN,	ALFRED PELL.

Apply in person or by letter, to

HENRY GREENFIELD, *Secretary*,

35 CHAMBERS STREET, New York.

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1*st. To secure the soldiers and sailors and their families, any claims for pensions, pay, or bounty, etc., without cost to the claimant.*

2*d. To protect soldiers or sailors and their families from imposture and fraud.*

3*d. To prevent false claims from being made against the Government.*

4*th. To give gratuitous advice and information to soldiers and sailors or their families needing it.*

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Was constituted by the Secretary of War in June, 1861, in accordance with the recommendation of the Surgeon-General of the United States Army, and its appointment and plan of organization were approved by the President of the United States. Its present organization is as follows:

H. W. Bellows, D.D., New York.
A. D. Bache, LL.D., Washington, D. C.
F. L. Olmsted, California.
George T. Strong, Esq., New York.
Elisha Harris, M.D., New York.
W. H. Van Buren, M.D., New York.
A. E. Shiras, U. S. A.
R. C. Wood, Assistant Surgeon-Gen'l U. S. A
Wolcott Gibbs, M.D., New York.
S. G. Howe, M.D., Boston, Mass.
C. R. Agnew, M.D., New York.
J. S. Newberry, M.D., Cleveland, Ohio.
Rt. Rev. T. M. Clarke, Providence, R. I.
Hon. R. W. Burnett, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hon. Mark Skinner, Chicago, Ill.
Hon. Joseph Holt, Washington, D. C.
Horace Binney, jr., Philadelphia, Penna.
Rev. J. H. Heywood, Louisville, Ky.
J. Huntington Wolcott, Boston, Mass.
Prof. Fairman Rogers, Philadelphia, Penna.
Charles J. Stillé, Philadelphia, Penna.
Ezra B. McCagg, Chicago, Ill.

OFFICERS.

H. W. Bellows, D.D., President.
A. D. Bache, LL.D., Vice-President.
George T. Strong, Treasurer.
J. Foster Jenkins, M.D., General Secretary.
J. S. Newberry, M.D., Associate Secretary.
J. H. Douglas, M.D., Associate Secretary.
F. N. Knapp, Associate Secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Henry W. Bellows, D.D.	George T. Strong.
Wm. H. Van Buren, M.D.	Wolcott Gibbs, M.D.
C. R. Agnew, M.D.	Charles J. Stillé.

HOSPITAL DIRECTORY.

The Sanitary Commission has made arrangements for supplying information gratuitously, with regard to patients in all the United States General Hospitals.

For information relative to patients in the Hospitals in New York, New Jersey, the New England States, Eastern Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C."

For the Hospitals in Pennsylvania, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, No. 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia."

For the Hospitals in Western Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas, address "Office Sanitary Commission, Louisville, Ky."

In all cases the name, rank, company, and regiment of the person inquired for should be given, and where he was when last heard from. If the application is by letter, the answer will be sent by return of mail; if in person, it will be answered at once; or if by telegraph, an answer will be returned immediately at the inquirer's expense.

☞Soldiers' Aid Societies, clergymen, editors, and others, can scarcely serve the cause of humanity more effectually than by frequently and widely disseminating a knowledge of the above, among those who have friends in the army.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

The Sanitary Commission, under special authority of the President of the United States, maintains an extensive system of agencies for securing the safe conveyance to, and distribution of, goods put in its charge for the sick and wounded at points where they are most wanted. It operates with equal care and generosity at all points—at New Orleans and at Washington, before Charleston and at Chattanooga—its distributions being governed by a comparison of the wants of the patients in all cases. The following is a list of depots, to which auxiliary societies, and all disposed to aid the sick and wounded, without reference to States or localities, but simply to their relative necessity for assistance, are invited to send their offerings:

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

CENTRAL DEPOTS OF COLLECTION.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 18 West Street, Boston, Mass.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 11 Cooper Union, New York.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, State House, New Haven, Conn.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

DEPOTS OF DISTRIBUTION.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 244 F Street, Washington, D. C.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Camp Distribution, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 46 Sharp Street, Baltimore, Md.

U S. Sanitary Commission, Harper's Ferry, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Annapolis, Md.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Camp Parole, Md.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Norfolk, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, City Point, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Newberne, N. C.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Beaufort, S. C.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, New Orleans, La

Temporary Depots for distribution are established from time to time as necessities of the service require.

DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

CENTRAL DEPOTS OF COLLECTION.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, corner Vine and Sixth Streets, Cincinnati, O.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 95 Bank Street, Cleveland, O.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 66 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 2 Adam's Block, Buffalo, N. Y.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 59 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 32 Larned Street, Detroit, Mich.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Columbus, O.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Fifth Street, Louisville, Ky.

The Commission receives no pecuniary aid whatever from the Government, and is wholly dependent on the voluntary contributions of the public for the means of sustaining its operations. Contributions to the Treasury are solicited, and may be transmitted to George T. Strong, Esq., Treasurer, 68 Wall Street, N. Y.

SPECIAL RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

"Special Relief Office," No. 389 H Street, Washington, D. C., where assistance is rendered in procuring Pay, Pensions, Bounty, Prize Money, and arrears of Pay and Bounty, and in various other ways.

"The Home," No. 374 N. Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

"Home for Wives, Mothers and Children of Soldiers," 374 N. Capitol St., Washington, D. C.

"Lodge No. 4," for discharged soldiers, No. 389 H Street, Washington, D. C.

"Lodge No. 5," near terminus of Washington and Alexandria R. R., Maryland Avenue, Washington, D. C.

"Lodge No. 6," near Steamboat Landing, Sixth Street, Washington, D. C.

"Alexandria Lodge," near terminus of Orange and Alexandria R. R., Alexandria, Va.

"The Home," Baltimore, Md.

"Home for Wives, Mothers and Children of Soldiers," Annapolis, Md.

"Soldiers' Lodge," Harrisburg, Pa.

"Special Relief Office," New Orleans, La.

"The Home," New Orleans, La.

"Special Relief" Office, 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

"Soldiers' Rest," Buffalo, Exchange street, opposite R. R. Depot.

HOSPITAL CARS.

Between Louisville and Chattanooga—Dr. J. P. Barnum, Surgeon in charge.

SANITARY STEAMER.

James River—Elizabeth.

BRANCH,
No. 744 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

BRANCH,
No. 19 Green Street,
BOSTON, Mass.

Important Information for Soldiers and Sailors who have lost Limbs.

The "PALMER" ARM and LEG are now furnished for the mutilated heroes of the Army and Navy, and I have the pleasure of presenting extracts from official letters from the Surgeon-General, which will gratify numerous applicants, who, in the past, have been led to believe that they must accept an inferior limb, or have no aid from Government.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D.C., Dec. 12, 1863.

SIR:—The Board of Medical Officers assembled in the City of Philadelphia, for the purpose of examining the different models submitted to them for an Artificial Arm, having reported * * * * * * * * * IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE BOARD, WHEN A SOLDIER MAY DESIRE TO PURCHASE "THE MORE ELEGANT AND EXPENSIVE ARM OF PALMER," FIFTY DOLLARS WILL BE ALLOWED TOWARDS PAYMENT FOR THT SAME.

By order of the Acting Surgeon-General.
C. H. CRANE, Surgeon U.S.A.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D.C., Sept. 20, 1864.

SIR:—In answer to your letter of the 1st inst., I am directed to inform you, that the Report and recommendation of the Medical Board recently assembled in New York, to examine samples and models of Artificial Limbs, is not designed to supersede the recommendation of the former Board, SO FAR AS REGARDS THE LIMBS MANUFACTURED BY YOU.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, by order of the Surgeon-General,
W. C. SPENCER, Assistant Surgeon U.S.A.

To B. FRANK. PALMER, LL.D., 744 Broadway, New York.

The Best PALMER LEG is furnished THE SOLDIER FREE
The Best PALMER ARM, for a SMALL ADVANCE.
The Best LINCOLN "GOVERNMENT" ARM, FREE.
Prices of the PALMER LIMBS not raised to OFFICERS and CIVILIANS.

Apply in person, or by letter, at either of the offices Address

B. FRANK. PALMER, LL.D.,
President American Artificial Limb Co.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

486 BROADWAY AND 441 BROOME ST.

SEWING MACHINES

OF THE MOST APPROVED MAKES, SUCH AS THE

WHEELER & WILSON,
GROVER & BAKER,
WILLCOX & GIBBS,
A. B. HOWE,
SINGER AND OTHERS.

TO RENT AND **FOR SALE,**

At MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, and with the same privileges. Instruction THOROUGH and gratis, at the

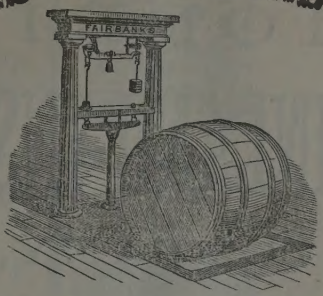
N. Y. SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM,

Corner Broadway and Broome Street, New York.

V. W. WICKES, Jr., Proprietor,

486 Broadway, Up Stairs.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.



Adapted to every branch of business.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE ORIGINAL INVENTORS,

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES:

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, New York,
FAIRBANKS & BROWN, No. 118 Milk Street, Boston.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., No. 172 Lake Street, Chicago.
FAIRBANKS & EWING, Masonic Hall, Philadelphia.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 246 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

Descriptive Circulars furnished or mailed to any address, on application to either of the above.

THE TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Office, 61 Cedar Street, New York.

Capital, $3,000,000. 30,000 Shares, Par Value $100 each.

TRUSTEES:

GEORGE P. BRADFORD, Esq., New York. ALANSON A. SUMNER, Albany, N. Y.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL, Danbury, Conn. E. B. BELDEN, M.D., New York.
WILLARD PARKER, M.D., New York. J. T. SANGER, New York.
JAMES WADSWORTH, New York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania, the name of this Company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.

There is no better Oil Territory.

It embraces interests in fee in more than TWENTY productive wells, and in TWELVE others now rapidly approaching completion, while the further development of its large unimproved area will, at an early day, greatly increase its product.

We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.

A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 PER SHARE, BEING ONE-HALF OF ITS PAR VALUE.

The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.

JAMES WADSWORTH & COMPANY,

No. 61 Cedar Street, New York.

OFFICE OF THE

MORRIS

FIRE & INLAND INSURANCE

COMPANY,

COLUMBIAN BUILDING,

CORNER WALL & NASSAU STS.

Authorized Capital, - - - $5,000,000.
Cash Capital, paid in, - - - $200,000.

This Company issues on the most favorable terms, Policies of Insurance,

WITH OR WITHOUT PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS,

against loss or damage by fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, and all kinds of Buildings, and on Household Furniture and other Property, and on Vessels and their Cargoes, while lying in Port.

Losses will be Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD ROWE,	JOHN D. BATES,	JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALBERT G. LEE,	FRED. H. BRADLEE,	DAN'L W. TELLER,
GEORGE MILN,	EDWARD C. BATES,	HENRY J. CAMMANN,
J. C. MORRIS,	WILLIAM MACKAY,	S. N. DERRICK,
ROB'T BOWNE,	BENJ. E. BATES,	CHARLES HICKOX,
EZRA NYE,	B. C. MORRIS, Jr.,	N. O. NIMS.

B. C. MORRIS, President.

WM. M. WHITNEY Secretary.